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The Health of America's Children

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH DATA BOOK

Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention: Prenatal Care Campaign
Children's Defense Fund

What is CDF?

The Children's Defense Fund (CDF) exists to provide a strong and effective voice for the children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor, minority, and handicapped children. Our goal is to educate the nation about the needs of children and encourage preventive investment in children before they get sick, drop out of school, get into trouble, or suffer family breakdown.

CDF is a unique organization. CDF focuses on programs and policies that affect large numbers of children, rather than on helping families on a case-by-case basis. Our staff includes specialists in health, education, child welfare, mental health, child development, adolescent pregnancy prevention, and youth employment. CDF gathers data and disseminates information on key issues affecting children. We monitor the development and implementation of federal and state policies. We provide information, technical assistance, and support to a network of state and local child advocates in every state. We pursue an annual legislative agenda in the United States Congress and litigate selected cases of major importance. CDF's major initiatives include our adolescent pregnancy prevention program and a prenatal care campaign. CDF educates thousands of citizens annually about children's needs and responsible policy options for meeting those needs.

CDF is a national organization with roots in communities across America. Although our main office is in Washington, DC, we reach out to towns and cities across the country to monitor the effects of changes in national and state policies and to help people and organizations who are concerned with what happens to children. CDF maintains state offices in Mississippi, Texas, Ohio, Minnesota, and Virginia. CDF has developed cooperative projects with groups in many states.

CDF is a national public charity, funded by foundations and corporate grants, and religious, civic, and individual donations.

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The Health of America's Children

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH DATA BOOK

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Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention: Prenatal Care Campaign
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Foreword

The Health of America's Children: Maternal and Child Health Data Book describes the current status of maternal and infant health; analyzes national, state, and large city infant mortality rates; compares U. S. infant mortality and low-birthweight rates with those of other countries; and assesses American women's access to prenatal care, patterns of childbearing among teenagers and unmarried women, and the nation's and the states' rates of progress toward achieving the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives on seven key maternal and infant health indicators. The book also analyzes how well crucial public health and survival programs are meeting the needs of low-income mothers and children during a period of entrenched poverty and of eroding employment-based health benefits that caused a dramatic one-third increase between 1978 and 1984 in the number of Americans without health insurance.

Key Findings

1. *Between 1984 and 1985, neonatal mortality increased nationwide by 3 percent among black infants and by 1 percent among all nonwhite infants.* Not since 1964, just before the advent of Medicaid and community health centers, have neonatal mortality rates among black and nonwhite infants increased. The year 1985 was also the first year since at least 1960 that overall neonatal mortality failed to decline.

2. *Improvement in the U.S. infant mortality rate stopped in 1985.* This halt followed the slowdown in progress in reducing infant mortality that has been occurring since 1981. Seventeen states experienced overall increases in infant mortality rates between 1984 and 1985.

3. *The percentage of babies born at low birthweight increased in 1985 for the first time in twenty years.* Simultaneously, the prematurity rate increased by 4 percent. While the percentage of babies born at low birthweight was virtually unchanged from 1980 to 1984, it had declined by 13 percent between 1970 and 1979. Now this modest progress is being reversed.

4. *Maternal mortality among black and all nonwhite women increased in 1985.* Total numbers of maternal deaths are relatively small, but three-quarters of all causes are preventable. Thus, maternal mortality should be declining, not increasing. Black women also faced substantially higher risk of death. In 1985 black maternal mortality was almost four times as high as that of white mothers. This disparity can be explained largely by minority women's reduced access to adequate health care.

5. *Between 1984 and 1985, the percentage of babies born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care increased.* This was the sixth consecutive year in which this key indicator either failed to improve or actually worsened. Although medical experts regard early care as critical to infant health, in 1985 nearly one-quarter of all infants were born to mothers who did not receive care during the important first trimester of pregnancy.

6. *In 1985 three in every ten women of all races and one in every two black women did not receive adequate prenatal care.* The adequacy of care is determined by the timing of the initiation of care and the number of visits received. While 76 percent of all infants in 1985 were born to mothers who received early care, only 68 percent were born to mothers who received care that could be classified as adequate.

The year 1985 was the first year since at least 1960 that overall neonatal mortality failed to decline.

7. *The overall U.S. infant mortality rate placed it nineteenth in the world behind such countries as Spain and Singapore.* The white infant mortality rate alone placed the United States behind Hong Kong and Japan. A white infant born in the United States was two-thirds more likely to die in the first year of life than a baby born in Japan. When only the U. S. black infant mortality rate is considered, the nation ranked twenty-eighth in 1985, behind Cuba and Bulgaria and equal to Costa Rica.

A black infant born in our nation's capital, or in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Memphis, or Philadelphia is more likely to die before its first birthday than a baby born in Jamaica.

8. *The U.S. black low-birthweight rate ranks it twenty-fifth internationally behind such countries as Korea, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Chile.*

9. *Shocking national trends are magnified on the state level.*
- White infant mortality rates increased in nineteen states. In Delaware it rose by 38 percent, in Arkansas by 18 percent, in New Mexico by 13 percent, and in Montana and Washington State by 10 percent.
- Black infant mortality rates increased in twelve states. In Massachusetts it rose by 46 percent, in Delaware by 33 percent, in Oklahoma by 25 percent, and in Kentucky by 11 percent. Black neonatal mortality (in first twenty-eight days of life) in Massachusetts increased by 59 percent.
- Only one of every two infants in the District of Columbia and New Mexico were born to mothers who received adequate prenatal care. In New York less than 40 percent of all black and nonwhite infants were born to mothers who received adequate prenatal care.
- A baby born in New York was about three times more likely than one in Michigan or in Mississippi to be born to a mother who received late or no prenatal care.

10. *Medicaid and the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) reach fewer than half of all children and women in need.* Despite the demonstrated effectiveness of these programs in improving pregnancy outcome and the health of children, only 40 percent of the eligible women, infants, and children were served by the WIC program; thirty-one states maintained Medicaid eligibility levels for children that were less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level. Five states (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas) maintained eligibility levels less than 30 percent of the federal poverty level. While significant but modest improvements in key maternal and child health programs have been enacted by Congress and the states beginning with the 1984 Deficit Reduction Act, these expansions have been unable to keep pace with the widespread loss of private insurance coverage or to offset erosion in public coverage for poor families, especially for older children, as a result of inadequate public investment. The time is at hand for establishing a decent national floor of health protection for every low-income mother and child.

The overall U.S. infant mortality rate placed it nineteenth in the world behind such countries as Spain and Singapore.

What Must Be Done

To prevent rising national infant mortality rates among black and nonwhite infants, and for white infants in more than a third of the states, increasing rates of low-birthweight births, and further erosion of access to prenatal care, preventive health coverage for every uninsured low-income pregnant woman and child must be provided immediately under Medicaid. The estimated increased investment is $1.8 billion a year. This is less than the $2.025 billion the General Accounting Office (GAO) estimated the military plans to spend for the unsuccessful Aquila remotely piloted model reconnaissance vehicle whose television camera quality has been described by the Army's own testers as like "looking through a soda straw." Comprehensive prenatal care costs $600 per mother, while neonatal intensive care for a low-birthweight baby averages more than $1,000 a day. Additionally, every eligible mother and child must be assured the nutritional supplements provided by WIC. The FY 1989 cost would be $4 billion, a $2.2 billion increase over current levels. This increase is about half of what the nation is spending on Star Wars (the Strategic Defense Initiative) in FY 1988. Every $1 invested in WIC saves an estimated $3 in reduced health costs.

Funding for the Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant and the Community Health Centers program should be sufficient to permit the development of health services in all medically underserved areas.

To prevent the rising incidence of infectious childhood diseases and declining immunization rates highlighted in an earlier CDF report and also described in this book, and to reach the modest goal of the U.S. Surgeon General for 1990, a FY 1989 appropriation of $126 million for immunization grants—a $40 million increase over FY 1988—is required. The total program costs less than we spend each year just on military musical bands and less than the federal government has spent since 1980 on price supports for honey. The total estimated savings are $10 for every $1 spent to immunize those overlooked today. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services should also immediately resume surveillance of the immunization status of our nation's children.

The total increased costs of these preventive health investments is about $4.3 billion in FY 1989. It is about one-third of the $12.4 billion cost to the federal government in FY 1988 of not taxing the capital gains on stock left in the estates of people who die. The federal government treats the well-to-do dead better than the newly born poor.

A nation that cannot, or even worse, will not shield its defenseless babies from preventable death and sickness in the first year of life when it has the means at hand, forfeits its right to be called decent. Saving our babies' lives is not a budget issue. It is not a deficit issue. It is a moral issue. I hope we never have to report facts like these again. They are the harvest of seeds of child and maternal neglect sown in this decade of rising child poverty, rampant unemployment, loss of health insurance, greed run amok, and shortsighted and uncaring government and private sector leadership. It is time to change course.

Marian Wright Edelman
President
Children's Defense Fund

Medicaid and WIC reach fewer than half of all children and women in need.

The Five Worst States On:

Infant Mortality, All Races

District of Columbia
Delaware
South Carolina
Mississippi
Georgia

Infant Mortality, Black

Delaware
District of Columbia
Michigan
South Carolina
Illinois

Neonatal Mortality, All Races

District of Columbia
Delaware
South Carolina
Georgia
Mississippi

Postneonatal Mortality, All Races

Wyoming
Alaska
Mississippi
Montana
District of Columbia

Low Birthweight, All Races

District of Columbia
Mississippi
Louisiana
South Carolina
Georgia

Low Birthweight, Black

District of Columbia
Michigan
Illinois
Connecticut
Pennsylvania

Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, All Races

New Mexico
District of Columbia
Texas
Florida
South Carolina

Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Black

Florida
New Mexico
Arkansas
New York
South Carolina

Babies Born to Women Receiving Adequate Prenatal Care, All Races

New Mexico
District of Columbia
Texas
South Carolina
New York

Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, All Races

New Mexico
District of Columbia
Texas
Florida
New York

Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Black

New York
New Mexico
Florida
Texas
Pennsylvania

Babies Born to Women Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care, All Races

Texas
District of Columbia
New Mexico
New York
Florida

Births to Teens, All Races

Mississippi
Arkansas
Alabama
District of Columbia
Kentucky

Births to Teens, White

Kentucky
West Virginia
Arkansas
New Mexico
Tennessee

Births to Teens, Black

Arkansas
Wisconsin
Mississippi
Delaware
Indiana

PART 1

The Health of America's Children: Overview of Findings

The Health of America's Children: Overview of Findings

National Findings

In 1985, following several years of slowing improvements in infant health, the national rate of decline in infant mortality ground to a halt. Moreover, the lack of improvement in overall infant mortality rates in 1985 masked the first nationwide increase in black and nonwhite neonatal mortality in twenty years. This increase was accompanied by:

- A nationwide increase in the percentage of babies born at low birthweight, the first such increase in twenty years;
- A nationwide increase in the percentage of infants born prematurely;
- A nationwide decline in the percentage of infants born to pregnant women who received early prenatal care;
- Levels of prenatal care so low that three in ten women, and one in two black and nonwhite women, failed to receive adequate care;
- A nationwide increase in the percentage of infants born to black and nonwhite mothers (and to teenage mothers of all races) who received late or no prenatal care; the black percentage was higher than in any year since 1975;
- A nationwide increase in black and nonwhite maternal mortality;
- The largest single-year increase nationally, since national vital statistics were first collected, in the percentage of infants born to unmarried mothers.

Infant Mortality

Of the 3,760,561 infants born in the United States in 1985, 40,030 died before reaching their first birthday. Of these, 26,179 died during the neonatal period (the first twenty-eight days of life), a rate of 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. During the postneonatal period (twenty-nine days to one year of life), 13,851 died, a rate of 3.7 deaths per 1,000 live births (Table 1.1).

Between 1984 and 1985, the overall infant mortality rate declined from 10.8 to 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births (Table 3.1). (Neonatal rates added to postneonatal rates do not exactly equal the overall infant mortality rates due to rounding.) According to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, this decline was "not statistically significant."[1] This means that the amount of decline was so small it could be attributed to random chance.

- According to NCHS, overall infant mortality rate decreases among each racial classification—whites, blacks, and all nonwhites—also were not statistically significant.[2]
- The 1985 stagnation in overall national infant mortality followed the slowdown in progress in reducing infant mortality that had been occurring since 1981. The 1985 stagnation was predicted a year ago by NCHS based on preliminary 1985 data and at that time was felt to be "consistent with the slowing in the rate of decline in infant mortality since 1981, following two decades of sustained decline."[3]

TABLE 1.1

UNITED STATES TOTAL

Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
Births		*Black*	*Total*	
To all women	2,991,373	608,193	769,188	3,760,561
To all women age 19 and under	322,826	140,130	154,879	477,705
To women under age 15	4,101	5,860	6,119	10,220
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.8%	23.0%	20.1%	12.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.6%	12.4%	11.1%	6.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	13.4	12.8	9.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.7%	24.9%	23.3%	17.6%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	79.4%	61.8%	63.7%	76.2%
Women age 19 and under	56.6	46.8	47.0	53.5
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	4.7%	10.0%	9.5%	5.7%
Women age 19 and under	11.0	14.6	14.6	12.2
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	72.3%	50.1%	51.4%	68.2%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	6.2%	15.0%	14.5%	7.9%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.3	18.2	15.8	10.6
Neonatal deaths	6.1	12.1	10.3	7.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	6.1	5.5	3.7

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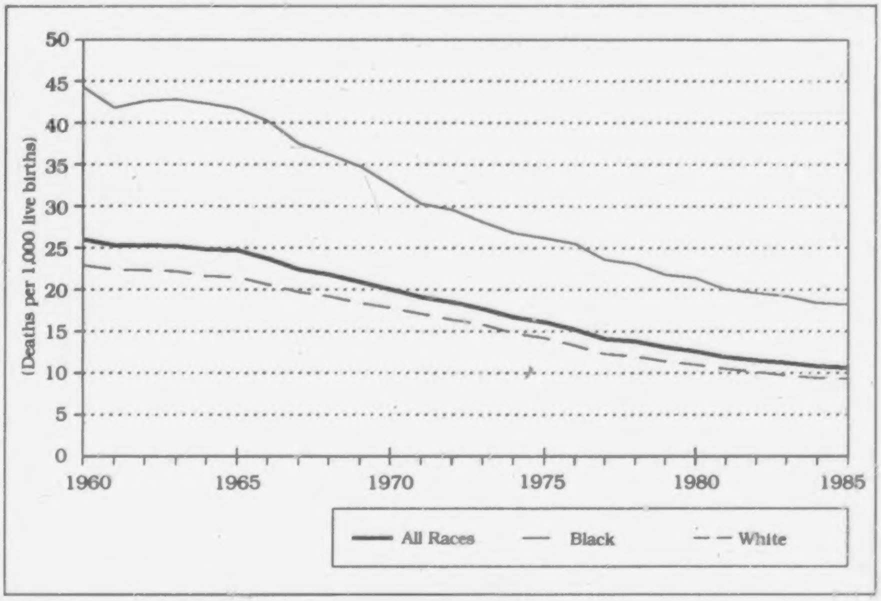
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

FIGURE 1.1

Infant Mortality, by Race, 1960-1985



Neonatal Mortality: The 1985 national overall neonatal mortality rate was 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. This represents no change from the 1984 rate. Thus, 1985 represents the first year since at least 1960 that overall national neonatal mortality rates failed to decline (Table 3.2).

This lack of decline in overall neonatal mortality masked a 3 percent nationwide increase in neonatal mortality among black infants, from 11.8 to 12.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, as well as a 1 percent nationwide neonatal mortality increase among nonwhite infants, from 10.2 to 10.3 (Table 3.2). Not since 1964, just prior to the advent of such critical public health programs as Medicaid and community health centers, have neonatal mortality rates among black and nonwhite infants increased. By 1985, as a result of this increase, black infants were 1.98 times more likely than white infants to die during the neonatal period. This black/white disparity constitutes the widest neonatal mortality gap between the races since at least 1950, when the ratio was only 1.43 to 1 (Table 3.2).

While alarming, these increases in neonatal mortality are not surprising considering the leading causes of death in the first month of life. Low birthweight and prematurity combined are the greatest cause of neonatal mortality. In 1985 the incidence of both prematurity and low birthweight increased.

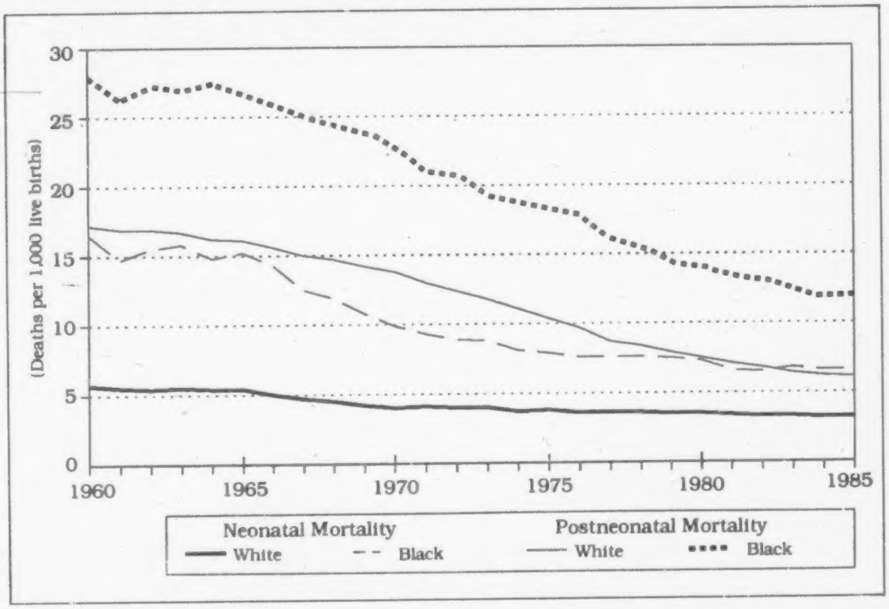
Low birthweight and prematurity combined are the greatest cause of neonatal mortality. In 1985 the incidence of both prematurity and low birthweight increased.

Neonatal mortality also is related to prenatal care utilization. Infants born to mothers who receive no prenatal care are forty times more likely to die during the neonatal period than infants born to mothers who receive adequate prenatal care.[4] Half of all black and nonwhite infants in 1985 were born to mothers who did not receive adequate care.

Finally, neonatal mortality also is related to access to specialized newborn care. The survival rates of very-low-birthweight babies (born weighing less than 3.5 pounds or 1,500 grams) are better among those born in hospitals with fully equipped neonatal intensive care units (known as Level III or tertiary care centers) than among those born in other hospitals. However, not all infants in need of the specialized care that can be provided in such hospitals have access to it. The more than 600,000 uninsured infants and the half million Medicaid-insured babies

FIGURE 1.2

Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality, by Race, 1960-1985



born in 1985 may have experienced serious difficulties gaining admission to such facilities. The congressional Office of Technology Assessment has reported that these hospitals may be less likely to serve uninsured and Medicaid-covered families.[5]

Postneonatal Mortality: The 1985 national postneonatal mortality rate of 3.7 deaths per 1,000 live births represented a 3 percent decline from the 1984 rate of 3.8. The rate for white infants failed to decline at all, while the rates for black and nonwhite infants declined by 8 percent and 7 percent, respectively (Table 3.3). This decline in postneonatal mortality among black and nonwhite infants would be heartening, particularly following the nationwide increase in postneonatal mortality among black infants in 1983, were it not for the concurrent increase in black and nonwhite neonatal mortality rates. These simultaneous trends suggest that much of this 1985 postneonatal "improvement" may be attributable to a greater percentage of black and nonwhite infants dying within the first twenty-eight days of life rather than later in infancy.

Leading Causes of Infant Death: In 1985 black infants were nearly twice as likely to die as white infants. The leading cause of death for both groups was congenital anomalies—a group of conditions considered largely unpreventable (Table 1.2). Mortality rates attributable to congenital anomalies were virtually identical for black and white infants in 1985.

However, among the remaining fourteen leading causes of infant death, all of which are considered preventable or probably or possibly preventable, black infants generally experienced substantially higher rates of mortality. The black/white death rate ratio for congenital anomalies was 1.01:1, but it was 3.50:1 for prematurity and low birthweight, 2.80:1 for septicemia, 2.75:1 for meningitis, 2.63:1 for pneumonia and influenza, 2.58:1 for birth trauma, and 2.18:1 for perinatal infections (Table 1.2). While congenital anomalies are the single leading cause of death, taken together all other causes constitute nearly 80 percent of all infants deaths annually (Table 1.2).

Of the fifteen leading causes of death among neonates (Table 1.3), all except congenital anomalies are considered preventable or probably or

TABLE 1.2

Infant Mortality Rates* for the 15 Leading Causes of Infant Death, by Race, U.S., 1985

				Nonwhite	
		All Races	*White*	*Black*	*Total*
	All Causes of Infant Death	1,064.5	931.4	1,819.0	1,581.7
1	Congenital anomalies	227.7	230.6	233.3	216.2
2	Sudden infant death syndrome	141.3	125.6	223.1	202.6
3	Respiratory distress syndrome	90.4	149.8	127.8	98.2
4	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	86.6	62.3	217.9	181.1
5	Maternal complications of pregnancy	35.5	30.5	65.6	55.0
6	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	30.8	26.1	58.2	49.1
7	Infections specific to the perinatal period	25.4	21.8	47.5	39.4
8	Complications of placenta, cord, or membranes	23.7	21.7	37.0	31.3
9	Accidents and adverse effects	37.3	34.3	23.7	20.9
10	Pneumonia and influenza	18.6	14.7	38.6	33.7
11	Neonatal hemorrhage	9.8	7.4	16.3	13.9
12	Birth trauma	8.7	8.0	20.6	16.9
13	Septicemia	8.1	6.4	17.9	14.6
14	Meningitis	6.8	5.2	14.3	13.3
15	Homicide	5.3	4.0	12.3	10.3

* Deaths per 100,000 live births.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 1.3

Neonatal Mortality for the 15 Leading Causes of Death, U.S., 1985

		Number	*Rate**	*Percent of Total Deaths*
	All Causes of Neonatal Death	26,179	696.1	100.0
1	Congenital anomalies	6,369	169.4	24.3
2	Respiratory distress syndrome	3,420	90.9	13.1
3	Disorders relating to short gestation and unspecified low birthweight	3,227	85.8	12.3
4	Maternal complications of pregnancy	1,318	35.0	5.0
5	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	1,084	28.8	4.1
6	Infections specific to the perinatal period	915	24.3	3.5
7	Complications of placenta, cord, or membranes	888	23.6	3.4
8	Sudden infant death syndrome	382	10.2	1.5
9	Neonatal hemorrhage	367	9.8	1.4
10	Birth trauma	322	8.6	1.2
11	Pneumonia and influenza	151	4.0	0.6
12	Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy	102	2.7	0.4
13	Accidents and adverse effects	85	2.3	0.3
14	Other complications of labor and delivery	77	2.0	0.3
15	Meningitis	50	1.3	0.2

* Deaths per 100,000 live births.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

possibly preventable through early and continuous high-quality primary health services, including pre-pregnancy care, prenatal and delivery care, and health care after birth. Similarly, of the fifteen leading causes of postneonatal mortality (Table 1.4), only congenital anomalies, cancer, and true cases of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) are regarded as unpreventable. The remainder, including many misclassified cases of SIDS, are generally considered preventable or probably or possibly preventable through access to high-quality infant health services, good nutrition, and basic social supports.

Infants born to mothers ages ten to fourteen were more than three times more likely to die than those born to mothers ages twenty to twenty-four and twenty-five to twenty-nine.

Risk of Death: Since death certificates do not contain detailed information about the age and race of parents, use of prenatal care, and infant birthweight (all of which are contained in birth certificates), it is impossible to discern critical facts about the circumstances surrounding an infant's death without linking the birth and death records. For example, unless birth and death records are matched, it is not possible to calculate birthweight-specific mortality rates or variations in infant mortality by the age of the mother. However, NCHS does not link birth and infant death records routinely.

A number of states do conduct "linked" birth and infant death record studies to identify these crucial patterns in infant mortality. These states recognize that this information makes it possible to refine and target their intervention strategies.

In 1980 the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) undertook a special National Infant Mortality Surveillance (NIMS) project (discussed at greater length in the Technical Notes section of this book), which linked birth and death records for 1980. The NIMS project represents a first step toward a system that would make available more detailed information about infants who die.

In 1987 CDC published some of the results from the project.[6] They provide dramatic insights into those babies at greatest risk of death:

- Infants born at normal weight (5.5 pounds and more) whose mothers began prenatal care early in pregnancy had a risk of mortality only about one-third as high as those born to mothers who received no prenatal care (4.3 deaths per 1,000 live births versus 12.1 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Low-birthweight black infants whose mothers received early care experienced lower mortality rates than low-birthweight white infants whose mothers received early care (29.0 deaths versus 37.5 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Infants born to mothers ages ten to fourteen were more than three times more likely to die than those born to mothers ages twenty to twenty-four and twenty-five to twenty-nine (31.5 deaths versus 9.2 and 9.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively). Infants born to mothers ages fifteen to nineteen were more than 1.5 times more likely to die than those born to women ages twenty to twenty-four and twenty-five to twenty-nine (15.8 deaths versus 9.2 and 9.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively).
- Infants born to mothers with less than twelve years of education were 1.5 times more likely to die in the first year than those born to mothers who had received twelve years of education. They were twice as likely to die as those whose mothers had received thirteen to fifteen years of education (16.3 deaths versus 10.6 deaths and 8.8 deaths, respectively). Educational attainment is a key indicator because it frequently is used as a proxy indicator for income level.

These findings present startling confirmation of the important role that age, socioeconomic status, and health care play in ensuring a healthy birth outcome.

TABLE 1.4

Postneonatal Mortality for the 15 Leading Causes of Death, U.S., 1985

		Number	*Rate**	*Percent of Total Deaths*
	All Causes of Postneonatal Death	13,851	368.3	100.0
1	Sudden infant death syndrome	4,933	131.2	35.6
2	Congenital anomalies	2,192	58.3	15.8
3	Accidents and adverse effects	805	21.4	5.8
4	Pneumonia and influenza	554	14.7	4.0
5	Septicemia	303	8.1	2.2
6	Respiratory distress syndrome	271	7.2	2.0
7	Meningitis	207	5.5	1.5
8	Homicide	158	4.2	1.1
9	Bronchitis and bronchiolitis	100	2.7	0.7
10	Cancer	85	2.3	0.6
11	Viral diseases	82	2.2	0.6
12	Gastritis, duodenitis, noninfective enteritis, or colitis	81	2.2	0.6
13	Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	74	2.0	0.5
14	Meningococcal infection	68	1.8	0.5
15	Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	57	1.5	0.4

* Deaths per 100,000 live births.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 1.5

Maternal Mortality Rates,* by Race, 1978-1985

			Nonwhite	
Year	*All Races*	*White*	*Black*	*Total*
1979	9.6	6.4	25.1	22.7
1980	9.2	6.7	21.5	19.8
1981	8.5	6.3	20.4	17.3
1982	7.9	5.8	18.4	16.4
1983	8.0	5.9	18.3	16.3
1984	7.8	5.4	19.7	16.9
1985	7.8	5.2	20.4	18.1

* Deaths per 100,000 live births.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Maternal Mortality

This year for the first time, CDF's *The Health of America's Children: Maternal and Child Health Data Book* presents national statistics on maternal mortality.* In 1985 the overall national maternal mortality rate was 7.8 deaths per 100,000 live births (Table 1.5). White women had a rate of 5.2 per 100,000. Among black women, the rate was 20.4 and among all nonwhite women it was 18.1. Thus, black women were nearly four times as likely to die of pregnancy-related conditions as white women. Moreover, after reaching an all-time low in 1983, nonwhite and black maternal mortality rose between 1983 and 1985 by 10 percent and 11 percent, respectively, while white maternal mortality declined during this period by 12 percent (Table 1.5).

After reaching an all-time low in 1983, nonwhite and black maternal mortality rose between 1983 and 1985 by 10 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Maternal death is associated with numerous causes, including the following: pre-existing health problems aggravated by pregnancy, such as undetected ectopic pregnancies resulting from pelvic inflammatory disease (PID); pregnancy-related conditions, such as pre-eclampsia; and complications of labor and delivery.[7] Experts estimate that as much as 75 percent of all maternal mortality is preventable.[8] An examination of race-specific causes of maternal mortality indicates that the greatest possibility for prevention exists among those causes for which black women are at highest risk.[9] For example, black women are 7.0 times more likely than white women to die as a result of anemia, 5.9 times more likely to die as a result of ectopic pregnancy, and 7.7 times more likely to die as a result of anesthesia-related causes during uncomplicated deliveries. Each of these causes is considered preventable. As with infant mortality, very little difference in maternal mortality exists for causes considered unpreventable, such as premature rupture of the membranes and rupture of the uterus (Table 1.6).

Thus, black/white disparities in maternal mortality can be explained largely by disproportionate black deaths arising from preventable causes, aggravated by minority women's reduced access to care. Indeed researchers from CDC explain that "less access to, and utilization of, obstetric care by minority race women may account in part for these higher rates."[10] It can be assumed from these statistics that much of the recent rise in maternal mortality among nonwhite women also has resulted from preventable causes. Deteriorating prenatal care utilization among black and nonwhite women during the 1980s supports this theory.

A lifetime of poor access to needed health care is a likely contributing factor, as well, since pre-pregnancy health status can affect pregnancy and pregnancy outcome. Because of their isolation from the health system resulting from racial, social, cultural, and economic barriers, poor and minority women are more likely to enter their childbearing years in only fair to poor health.

Disproportionately high rates of black maternal mortality also may reflect the lower quality of care frequently furnished to minority patients who are dependent, as ward patients, on large public facilities, where staff resources are limited and care is less intensive.[11] The nearly eight-fold difference between black and white maternal mortality rates in anesthesia-related deaths for uncomplicated deliveries may be explained by substandard care for black maternity patients.

Low Birthweight

After declining 13 percent from 1970 to 1979, the low-birthweight rate remained virtually unchanged from 1980 to 1984. It then increased by

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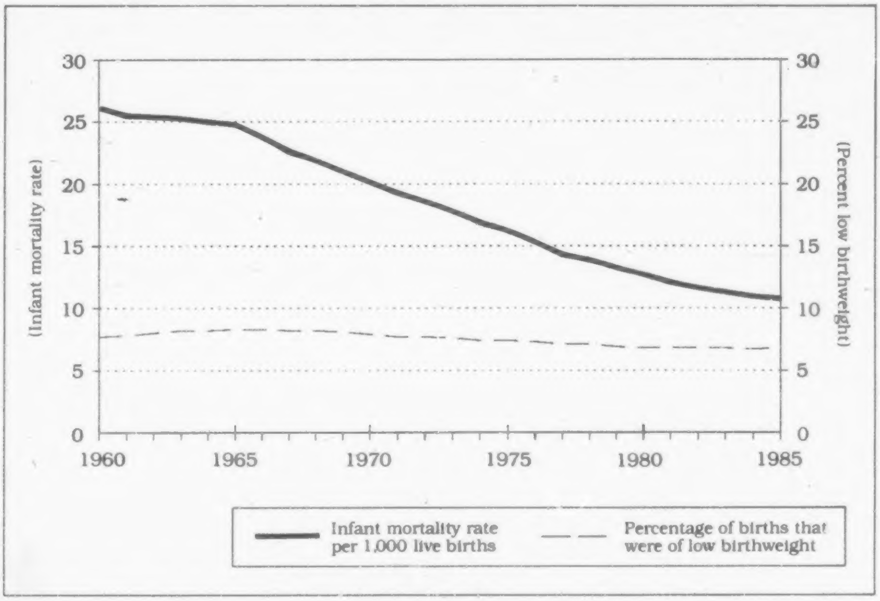
*Maternal mortality is defined as the death of any woman either while pregnant or within forty-two days after the termination of pregnancy, from any cause related to, or aggravated by, the pregnancy or its management. Maternal mortality includes deaths resulting from abortions. However, the incidence of such deaths is extremely low and has declined dramatically since abortion was legalized.

FIGURE 1.3

Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight, All Races, 1960- 1985



slightly more than 1 percent between 1984 and 1985, from 6.7 percent to 6.8 percent of all births. In a country with the resources and medical knowledge of the United States, this pattern is unacceptable.

- In 1985 approximately one in every fifteen infants, one in every eighteen white infants, one in every eight black infants, and one in every nine nonwhite infants were born at low birthweight (weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds) (Table 1.1).
- In 1985, 1.21 percent of all infants were born at very low birthweight (less than 1,500 grams or 3.5 pounds). This represents a 2 percent increase over the 1984 rate (Table 3.5) and a more than 5 percent increase between 1979 and 1985.

Prematurity

Two-thirds of all low-birthweight births occur among infants who are born prematurely.

- In 1985, 9.8 percent of infants were born prematurely—a 4 percent increase from the 1984 figure of 9.4 percent. Prematurity increased from 7.9 to 8.2 percent among white infants (a 4 percent increase) and from 16.8 to 17.5 percent for black infants (also a 4 percent increase). This increase in prematurity undoubtedly contributed to the rising black neonatal mortality and stagnating overall neonatal mortality rates.

Early Prenatal Care

Between 1984 and 1985, the percentage of infants born to women who began care during the first three months of pregnancy (referred to throughout this book as early prenatal care) declined overall and among black and nonwhite women. Although medical experts regard early care as critical, in 1985 nearly one-quarter of all infants were born to mothers who did not receive care during the first trimester. Among black infants, nearly 40 percent did not have the benefit of early care (Table 3.6).

Late Or No Prenatal Care

In 1985 there was also an overall increase in the percentage of infants born to women who either received no care or else began care in the seventh month of pregnancy or later (referred to throughout this book as late or no care) (Table 3.7). This was the sixth consecutive year in which this key indicator either failed to improve or actually worsened.

- There was no decline in 1985 in the percentage of white infants born to women who received late or no care (Table 3.7).
- Among infants born to black mothers, the incidence of late or no prenatal care rose by 4 percent, from 9.6 percent to 10 percent. The percentage of black infants born to mothers receiving late or no care has not been that high since 1975.
- The percentage of babies born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care rose among nonwhites as well, from 9.3 percent in 1984 to 9.5 percent in 1985.

Adequacy of Prenatal Care

In addition to reporting on the percentages of pregnant women who received early and late or no care, the 1988 edition of *The Health of America's Children: Maternal and Child Health Data Book* for the first time presents data for the nation and the states on the percentage of women, by race, who received "adequate" or "inadequate" care. These statistics, which were compiled by NCHS and analyzed by CDF, are based upon a modified version of The Three-Factor Health Services Index developed for the Institute of Medicine by Dr. David Kessner in 1973.

The "Kessner Index," as it is commonly called, is designed to measure the point in pregnancy at which prenatal care is initiated and the number of visits received during the gestational period, to determine whether the amount of care received is adequate when related to the length of pregnancy gestation. For example, a woman with a pregnancy in the gestational period of twenty-six to twenty-nine weeks who has had five or more visits would be deemed under the Index to have received "adequate care," while a woman in the gestational period of thirty-six or more weeks who had made one visit in the first three months of pregnancy and was unable to afford to return would be deemed to have received "inadequate" care. A woman might also receive "intermediate" care, meaning that the amount and timing of care are between the "adequate" and "inadequate" ranges. (A fuller description of the Kessner Index can be found in the Technical Notes section.)

While the basic measurement of the timing of entry into care and the Kessner Index method both assess the quantity and not the quality of care, the Kessner Index is a more sensitive measure of whether a woman has received sufficient prenatal care; that is, it measures not only whether she has begun care early in pregnancy but also whether she has received it continuously throughout pregnancy. While even a small amount of prenatal care is better than none, the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences has stressed that only care that is provided early, continuously, and in accordance with high quality standards can result in truly significant improvements in infant birthweight and mortality.[12]

The increased sensitivity of the Kessner Index over the more common "early care/late or no care" measurement can be seen quite dramatically in Table 1.1, which shows that a higher percentage of infants are born to mothers who receive early care than are born to women who receive adequate care. In 1985, for example, 76.2 percent of all infants were born to women who received prenatal care early in pregnancy. But only 68.2 percent were born to women who had received care that could be classified as "adequate." Among white infants, 79.4 percent were born to mothers who received early care, but only 72.3 percent had mothers who received adequate care. Among black infants, 61.8 percent were born to mothers who received early care, but only 50.1 percent had mothers who

TABLE 1.6

Causes of Maternal Mortality, by Race, U.S., 1968-1975

Cause of Death	*Rates** Total	White	Black	*Ratio of Black to White*	*Preventable/ Nonpreventable*
Abnormal fetal presentation	1.6	1.0	4.4	4.4	P
Anemia	0.4	0.2	1.4	7.0	P
Anesthesia death, uncomplicated delivery	1.4	0.7	5.4	7.7	P
Eclampsia	16.4	10.2	48.2	4.7	P
Ectopic pregnancy	16.9	9.4	55.9	5.9	P
Fetopelvic disproportion	1.8	0.9	6.6	7.3	P
Genital infection	1.2	0.7	0.4	5.7	P
Premature rupture of membrane	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.4	N
Pre-eclampsia	4.9	2.9	15.7	5.4	P
Rupture of uterus	5.1	4.3	9.6	2.2	N
Toxemia	8.3	5.4	22.9	4.2	P
Urinary infections	0.6	0.4	1.6	4.0	P

* Deaths per 100,000 live births.

Source: Rochat, R.W., "Maternal Mortality in the United States of America," World Health Statistics Quarterly, 1981; 34:2-13.

TABLE 1.7

Prenatal Care Utilization and Birth Outcome for Infants Born to Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Mothers, U.S.,* 1984

	Hispanic						*Non-Hispanic*		
	Total	*Mexican*	*Puerto Rican*	*Cuban*	*Central & South American*	*Other & Unknown Hispanic*	*Total***	*White*	*Black*
Median number of prenatal visits***	9.8	9.6	9.6	11.0	9.9	10.4	11.3	11.6	10.7
Percent of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care	61.5	60.4	57.4	82.2	61.1	66.7	77.4	81.7	61.0
Percent of babies born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care	12.6	13.0	16.3	4.0	12.6	9.1	5.3	3.9	10.5
Percent of babies born at low birthweight	6.2	5.7	8.9	5.9	5.8	6.9	6.9	5.5	12.4
Percent of babies born prematurely****	10.4	10.4	12.3	8.7	10.0	9.6	9.4	7.6	16.8

* Total of 23 reporting states and the District of Columbia.
** Includes races other than white and black.
*** Excludes births to mothers with no prenatal care. Also excludes data for California, which does not report prenatal care visits.
**** Data for 22 reporting states and the District of Columbia. Excludes data for New Mexico, which does not report first day of last normal menstrual period.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

received adequate care. Among nonwhite infants, 63.7 percent had mothers who received early care, but only 51.4 percent had mothers who received adequate care.

The power of the Kessner Index also can be seen when the "late or no care" and "inadequate care" statistics on Table 1.1 are compared. In 1985, 5.7 percent of all infants were born to mothers who received either late or no care. However, 7.9 percent (39 percent more) were born to women who received "inadequate" care—that is, women who had far too few visits given the length of their pregnancy, regardless of the month in which they actually initiated care. A mother who initiated care early in pregnancy but made very few visits before her baby was born, for example, would be identified as an "early care" mother if the timing of her first visit was measured alone but clearly would be an "inadequate care" mother under the Kessner Index.

These "adequacy of care" statistics demonstrate the low proportions of women, particularly black and nonwhite women, who receive adequate care, and the high numbers who receive inadequate care. The Kessner Index is a testament to America's failure to guarantee the same level of health care decency for all women that is a basic right in every industrialized nation except the United States and South Africa.[13]

Among black infants, 61.8 percent were born to mothers who received early care, but only 50.1 percent had mothers who received adequate care.

The Health of Hispanic and Native American Children

As limited as health data are for white and black children generally, for Hispanic and Native American children the data are even more scant. Death certificates, the primary source of infant mortality data, include only racial, not ethnicity, data. Hispanic infant deaths are classified by race (as either white or black), and Native American infant deaths generally are included with all nonwhite infant deaths. Thus, no national data on infant mortality for Hispanics are available and infant mortality data for Native Americans are not analyzed or published routinely. Birth certificates, while somewhat more informative, include data on ethnicity only in some states and even then they are not recorded in uniform fashion.

Without a routine and uniform data collection system, national natality data for Hispanics and Native Americans are limited to special studies. The latest national maternal and infant health data for Hispanics and Native Americans are from 1984. Data on health care utilization by Hispanic children are from 1978-1980 estimates. No comparable utilization data from recent years are available for Native American children. However, the data that are available indicate serious health problems and reduced health care access among Hispanic and Native American children and mothers.

Low Birthweight and Prematurity

In 1984 a Hispanic infant born in the United States was more likely than a non-Hispanic white infant to be born at low birthweight (Table 1.7). A Puerto Rican infant was far more likely than a non-Hispanic white infant to be born at low birthweight. The percentage of Hispanic babies born prematurely (10 percent) exceeded that for non-Hispanic white infants (7.6 percent) and for the nation as a whole (9.4 percent) (Table 1.7).

The low birthweight percentages for Native American infants, on the other hand, are lower than those for all races. In 1984, 6.1 percent of all Native American infants were born at low birthweight compared with 6.7 percent for the nation as a whole.

TABLE 1.8

Prenatal Care Utilization and Low Birthweight for Infants Born to American Indian, Alaska Native, White, and Black Mothers, U.S., 1984

	Native American			*Other*		*All Races*
	Total	*American Indian*	*Alaska Native*	*White*	*Black*	
Percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care	59.9	59.6	65.5	79.6	62.2	76.5
Percentage of babies born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care	12.4	12.3	9.0	4.6	9.7	5.6
Percentage of babies born at low birthweight	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	12.3	6.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 1.9

Health Care Utilization by Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Children, U.S., 1978-1980

	Hispanic				*Non-Hispanic*		
	Mexican	*Puerto Rican*	*Cuban*	*Other and Unknown Hispanic*	*Total*	*White*	*Black*
Percent children >17 years with no physician visit within 1 year or more	34.6	18.0	23.9	19.4	22.1	21.0	27.2
Percent children ages 4-16 who have never seen a dentist	30.7	17.2	16.2	17.1	12.0	10.0	21.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

Prenatal Care

In 1984 only 61.5 percent of all Hispanic infants were born to mothers who received early prenatal care, compared with 81.7 percent of non-Hispanic white infants. Only 60.4 percent of Mexican-American infants and 57.4 percent of Puerto Rican infants were born to mothers who received early care (Table 1.7). That year only 59.6 percent of Native American infants were born to mothers who began care during the first three months of pregnancy and only 65.5 percent of Alaska native infants were born to mothers who received early care (Table 1.8).

Statistics on the percentages of Hispanic and Native American infants born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care are also disturbing. In 1984, 16.3 percent of all Puerto Rican infants and 13 percent of Mexican-American infants were born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care, compared with 3.9 percent of white non-Hispanic infants. Hispanic mothers not only tend to begin prenatal care later than non-Hispanic women, but also make fewer total visits. The median number of prenatal care visits for a Hispanic woman in 1984 was 9.8, compared with 11.3 visits for non-Hispanic women.

Health Care Utilization

Differences in health care utilization between Hispanic children and their non-Hispanic counterparts also indicate inequities in our health care system. As shown in Table 1.9, surveys in 1978 and 1980 revealed that 34.6 percent of Mexican-American children younger than eighteen had not visited a physician within the previous year, a figure that was 57 percent higher than the 22.1 percent recorded for all non-Hispanic children. Even more disturbing is the fact that more than 30 percent of surveyed Hispanic children of Mexican origin ages four to sixteen had never visited a dentist. This is approximately one and a half times higher than the percentage of black children (21.0 percent) and three times higher than the percentage of white children (10.0 percent) who had never visited a dentist.

> Surveys in 1978 and 1980 revealed that 34.6 percent of Mexican-American children younger than eighteen had not visited a physician within the previous year.

Immunization

In 1987 CDF undertook a special study of childhood immunization patterns between 1980 and 1985. Childhood immunization is an absolutely vital and highly cost-effective component of every child's health care. Through immunizations, the nation has eradicated smallpox and dramatically reduced the incidence of other child-killers such as measles, diphtheria, pertussis, and polio. Each dollar spent to immunize a child can save $10 in costs associated with medical care and lifelong disability.

Immunization status also is an important indicator of child health because it serves as a proxy indicator of access to routine preventive health care among young children. Immunization forms an integral part of the preventive health care exam for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers. During these exams, not only are children vaccinated against one or more diseases (according to recommended schedules, which can be found in the Technical Notes section), but they are examined carefully so that growth and development problems can be addressed. Because immunization protocols necessitate that vaccines be administered during periods of wellness and not when a child is ill, childhood immunization patterns provide insight into access to primary and preventive, as opposed to acute and episodic, health care. At a time when child poverty rates are high and the number of uninsured children is growing, access to care is threatened particularly, and the monitoring of immunization rates takes on additional importance. Yet as of 1985, CDC discontinued nationwide surveillance of the immunization status of children.

CDF's immunization study found:

- In 1985 a smaller percentage of two-year-olds was fully immunized against polio, measles, rubella, mumps, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus than in 1980 (Table 1.10).
- Polio vaccine: Between 1980 and 1985 the percentage of children ages one to four who had received no polio vaccine at all climbed from 2.5 to 3.5 percent. Among nonwhite children the figure nearly doubled, from 5.4 to 9.7 percent. By 1985 nearly one in ten nonwhite children ages one to four had received no doses of polio vaccine, and 38.5 percent of nonwhite children ages one to four were not fully immunized. In 1985, 20.4 percent of all infants and 41.5 percent of nonwhite infants (up from 26.8 percent in 1980) were inadequately immunized.
- Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) vaccine: Between 1980 and 1985, the proportion of children younger than one fully immunized against DTP climbed 10 percent, from 15.8 to 17.3 percent, and the percentage of nonwhite infants not fully immunized climbed 68 percent, from 21.0 to 35.2 percent. The number of children receiving no DTP doses rose only from 0.7 to 0.8 percent, suggesting that inadequate access to vaccine rather than fear of the pertussis vaccine's side effects was the largest contributing factor in the erosion of DTP immunization status.
- Mumps vaccine: While mumps immunization rates for one- to four-year-olds improved between 1980 and 1985 (from 74.4 to 77.5 percent of all children), the percentage of children who had received any doses by age two fell from 80.2 percent to 78.9 percent. In 1985 one in every three nonwhite children ages one to four had received no doses of vaccine.
- Measles and rubella vaccines: Between 1980 and 1985 the proportion of two-year-old children immunized against these two diseases fell from 83.0 to 81.7 percent and from 83.2 to 77.3 percent, respectively. In 1985 one in every three nonwhite one- to four-year-olds had received no doses of either vaccine.

In 1985 a smaller percentage of two-year-olds was fully immunized against polio, measles, rubella, mumps, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus than in 1980.

TABLE 1.10

Percentage of Children Age 1-4 Years Who Received No Doses of Vaccine, by Race, Large Cities, 1980 and 1985

1980	*Polio*	*Measles*	*Rubella*	*Mumps*	*DTP*
Total	3.6	25.7	28.6	31.2	1.3
White	2.3	23.0	27.7	28.7	1.0
Nonwhite	7.4	33.9	31.2	38.6	2.5
1985	*Polio*	*Measles*	*Rubella*	*Mumps*	*DTP*
Total	3.6	24.3	28.1	26.4	0.9
White	2.4	22.1	26.0	23.8	0.4
Nonwhite	7.4	31.5	34.7	34.6	2.5

Source: Data from Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Immunization Survey.

International Findings

In 1985 the United States' infant mortality rate placed it nineteenth in the world and behind such countries as Spain and Singapore. Even when only the white U.S. infant mortality rate is compared with overall rates in other nations, the United States ranked only fourteenth, behind Hong Kong and Japan. Moreover, when only the U.S. black infant mortality rate is considered, the nation ranked twenty-eighth in 1985, behind Cuba and Bulgaria and equal to Costa Rica (Table 1.11).

The poor U.S. infant mortality record compared with those of other industrialized nations is explained in large part by the exceptionally high proportion of babies born at low birthweight. Although the United States has one of the world's best birthweight-specific infant mortality rates (which means that babies born at low birthweight are more likely to survive in this country as a result of advanced medical technology), the percentage of babies born at low birthweight in the United States is high among industrialized nations. Compared with twenty-three other

Even when only the white U.S. infant mortality rate is compared with overall rates in other nations, the United States ranked only fourteenth, behind Hong Kong and Japan.

TABLE 1.11

Infant Mortality Rates, Selected Countries, 1985

Rank	*Country*	*Rate**
1	Finland	6
1	Japan	6
1	Sweden	6
4	France	8
4	Denmark	8
4	Netherlands	8
4	Norway	8
4	Switzerland	8
9	Australia	9
9	Belgium	9
9	Canada	9
9	Hong Kong	9
9	Singapore	9
14	German Democratic Republic	10
14	Germany, Federal Republic	10
14	Ireland	10
14	Spain	10
14	United Kingdom	10
	*U.S. (White)***	10
19	Austria	11
19	Italy	11
19	United States (Total)	11
22	New Zealand	12
23	Israel	13
24	Greece	14
25	Cuba	15
25	Czechoslovakia	15
27	Bulgaria	16
28	Costa Rica	19
28	Poland	19
28	Portugal	19
	*U.S. (Black)***	19

*Deaths per 1,000 live births.
**See Technical Notes regarding U.S. white and black rates.

Source: UNICEF.

countries with reliable vital statistics reporting systems, the United States in 1982 ranked seventeenth with respect to the percentage of infants born at low birthweight. The U.S. white low-birthweight rate placed it twelfth, behind countries such as Japan, France, Ireland, and Belgium. The black low-birthweight rate placed the United States in last place, behind such countries as Korea, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Hong Kong (Table 1.12).

TABLE 1.12

Percent of Babies Born at Low Birthweight, Selected Countries, 1982

Rank	*Country*	*Percent*
1	Norway	3.8
2	Sweden	4.0
2	Netherlands	4.0
4	Finland	4.1
5	Ireland	4.7
6	Switzerland	5.2
6	France	5.2
6	Japan	5.2
9	Germany, Federal Republic	5.5
10	Belgium	5.6
10	Austria	5.6
	*U.S. (White)**	5.7
12	Greece	5.9
13	Canada	6.0
13	Denmark	6.0
15	German Democratic Republic	6.2
16	Italy	6.7
17	U.S. (Total)	6.9
18	United Kingdom	7.0
19	Hong Kong	8.0
20	Costa Rica	8.5
21	Chile	9.0
22	Korea, Republic of	9.2
23	Colombia	10.0
24	Hungary	11.8
	*U.S. (Black)**	12.6

*See Technical Notes regarding U.S. white and black rates.

Source: World Health Organization.

State Findings

As was true for the nation, in 1985 many states confronted very serious maternal and child health problems.

Infant Mortality

It has been said that a one-year increase in infant mortality standing alone need not be viewed as serious, and that several years of trend data are necessary to identify a significant problem. However, analyzing a one-year increase in infant mortality in Jersey City, New Jersey, CDC in 1987 stated:

> "When an appreciable increase in infant mortality is observed in a community, efforts should be made to identify risk factors (birthweight, age, hospital of birth, and so forth) associated

> with the increase. These efforts should not be delayed until a subsequent year's data confirm the increased mortality."[14]

Even a small increase in infant mortality rates is a major cause for concern. Moreover, the infant mortality increases that occurred in several states and cities between 1984 and 1985 were so large that if detailed investigations have not already been conducted and remedial efforts undertaken, they are indeed warranted.

Even a small increase in infant mortality rates is a major cause for concern. Moreover, the infant mortality increases that occurred in several states and cities between 1984 and 1985 were so large that if detailed investigations have not already been conducted and remedial efforts undertaken, they are indeed warranted.

- As in prior years, southern states tended to have the highest overall infant mortality rates. Between 1984 and 1985, three states (Delaware, Wyoming, and Maryland) slipped into the bottom ten states, replacing Tennessee, Illinois, and Virginia. Delaware's infant mortality increase was truly astonishing. In a single year, Delaware's overall infant mortality rate rose by 37 percent.
- The following seventeen states experienced overall infant mortality increases in 1985:

Arizona
Arkansas
California
Delaware
Florida
Idaho
Iowa
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Montana
New Mexico
North Dakota
Pennsylvania
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

- The following nineteen states experienced an increase in white infant mortality:

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Delaware
Florida
Idaho
Iowa
Maine
Montana
Nebraska
New Mexico
North Dakota
Pennsylvania
South Dakota
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

- Delaware's white infant mortality rate rose by 38 percent, Arkansas' by 18 percent, New Mexico's by 13 percent, and Montana's and Washington State's by 10 percent.
- Of the thirty-two states with sufficient numbers of black births and deaths to allow reliable calculations, the following twelve states experienced an increase in black infant mortality in 1985:

California
Connecticut
Delaware
Georgia
Indiana
Kentucky
Maryland
Massachusetts
New Jersey
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee

- Delaware's black infant mortality rate rose by 33 percent, Kentucky's by 11 percent, Massachusetts' by 46 percent, and Oklahoma's by 25 percent.
- In 1985 a black infant born in Delaware was more likely to die than one born in Jamaica.
- Of the thirty-seven states with sufficient numbers of nonwhite births and deaths to permit a reliable calculation, fourteen experienced an increase in nonwhite infant mortality:

California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Georgia
Indiana
Kentucky
Maryland
Massachusetts
Minnesota
New Mexico
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee

- Delaware's nonwhite infant mortality rate rose by 33 percent, Connecticut's by 11 percent, Kentucky's by 14 percent, Maryland's by 10 percent, and Massachusetts' by 36 percent.

Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality: Nationwide erosion in black and nonwhite neonatal mortality rates was reflected in many states.

- The black neonatal mortality rate as a whole increased or failed to improve between 1984 and 1985 in seventeen of twenty-nine states for which data were available:

California
Connecticut
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Kentucky
Maryland
Massachusetts
Mississippi
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virginia

- In Massachusetts, the black neonatal mortality rate increased dramatically from 8.8 to 14 deaths per 1,000 live births—a 59 percent increase in a single year.
- Between 1984 and 1985, nonwhite neonatal mortality rates rose in seventeen of thirty-four states for which data were available:

Arizona
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Florida
Indiana
Illinois
Kentucky
Massachusetts
Maryland
Mississippi
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Oklahoma
South Carolina
Tennessee

- The overall postneonatal mortality rate in the United States declined less than 3 percent between 1984 and 1985. The rate increased or failed to decline during this period in the following eighteen states:

Alabama
Alaska
Arkansas
California
Delaware
Florida
Iowa
Louisiana
Maryland
Minnesota
Montana
New Jersey
New Mexico
Oklahoma
Pennsylvania
South Dakota
Utah
Wyoming

Low Birthweight

Low birthweight is the single largest cause of infant death. A low-birthweight infant is forty times more likely to die during the first twenty-eight days of life and twenty times more likely to die in the first year of life than other babies.[15] Low-birthweight infants are also at elevated risk for such lifelong disabilities as cerebral palsy and developmental problems.[16]

- The ten states with the highest overall incidence of low-birthweight births in 1985 were primarily southern:

Alabama
Arkansas
Colorado
Georgia
District of Columbia
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
South Carolina
Tennessee

- This primarily southern pattern also was true for white low birthweight (Table 2.5B) but did not hold for black and nonwhite infants. Of the forty-three states in which the incidence of low birthweight could be calculated for black infants, five of the ten with the highest incidence were outside the South:

Colorado
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Illinois
Louisiana
Michigan
Missouri
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Tennessee

- A black infant born in Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, or Pennsylvania was nearly 1.5 times more likely to be born at low birthweight than one born in Minnesota.
- Similarly, four of the ten states with the highest incidence of nonwhite low birthweight were outside the South:

Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Illinois
Louisiana
Michigan

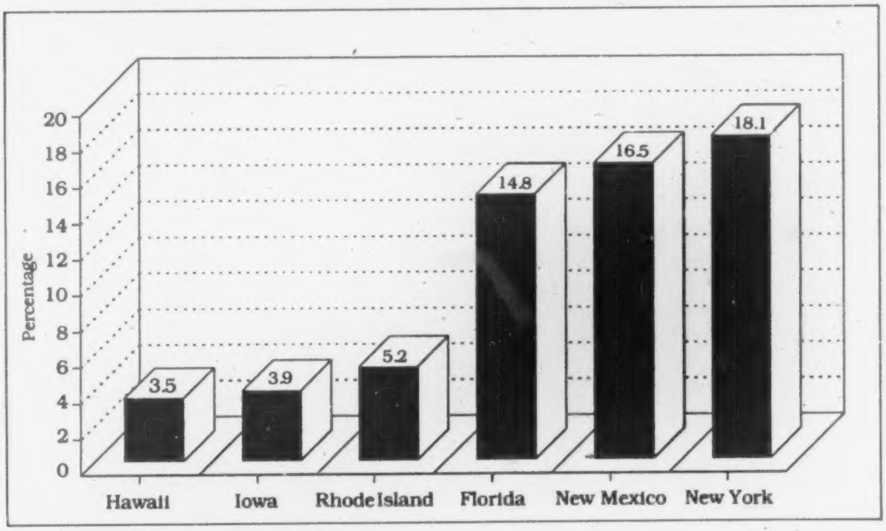
- Missouri
- Pennsylvania
- South Carolina
- Tennessee

According to the NIMS findings, black infants born in the West have a lower frequency of low birthweight and, as a result, a lower risk of death in the first year.

The low birthweight problem facing black and nonwhite infants in the District of Columbia is particularly severe. Among the fifty-one reporting areas, the District of Columbia had the highest incidence of low birthweight, primarily because the District of Columbia's population is predominantly minority. But even when only nonwhite infants are considered, the incidence of low birthweight in the District of Columbia was 16 percent higher than in Illinois, the state with the next highest incidence of low birthweight among nonwhites (Table 2.5D). Among black infants, there was a 13 percent disparity between the District of Columbia and the next highest state, Michigan (Table 2.5C). Among both black and nonwhite infants, the District of Columbia experienced sizable increases between 1984 and 1985 in the percentages born at low birthweight (Table 3.4).

FIGURE 1.4

Percent of Babies Born to Mothers Who Received Late or No Prenatal Care, Selected States, Black, 1985



Early Prenatal Care

States' statistics reflected the nationwide decline between 1984 and 1985 in the percentage of infants born to women who received prenatal care early in pregnancy (in the first trimester).

- Between 1984 and 1985, the percentage of infants born to women receiving early care declined in twenty-nine states:
  - Alabama
  - Alaska
  - Arizona
  - California
  - Delaware
  - District of Columbia
  - Georgia
  - Hawaii
  - Idaho
  - Indiana
  - Kansas
  - Maine
  - Massachusetts
  - Minnesota
  - Montana
  - Nevada
  - New Jersey
  - New Mexico
  - North Carolina
  - Oregon
  - Pennsylvania
  - Tennessee
  - Texas
  - Utah
  - Vermont
  - Virginia
  - Washington
  - Wisconsin
  - Wyoming

- Twenty-nine states showed declines in the percentage of white infants born to mothers receiving early care:

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
California
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Louisiana
Maine
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
North Carolina
New Mexico
Oregon
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin
Wyoming

- Thirty states showed declines in the percentage of black infants born to mothers receiving early care:

Alabama
Alaska
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Maine
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
North Carolina
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

- Twenty-eight states showed declines in the percentage of nonwhite infants born to mothers receiving early care:

Alabama
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Maine
Massachusetts
Michigan
Mississippi
Minnesota
Nevada
New Mexico
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin
Wyoming

- State-to-state disparities in the receipt of early care were great. A pregnant woman in Rhode Island was 1.5 times more likely than one in New Mexico to receive early care. A white pregnant woman in Connecticut was 1.3 times more likely than one in Texas, and 1.5 times more likely than one in New Mexico, to receive early care. A black pregnant woman in New Hampshire was 1.6 times more likely than one in New York, and 1.7 times more likely than one in either New Mexico or Florida, to receive early care. Nonwhite women were less likely than black women to receive early care in Minnesota, Arkansas, South Dakota, and New Mexico (Tables 2.6A, 2.7A, 2.8A, 2.9A).

Late or No Prenatal Care

- States with low percentages of mothers receiving early care tend to have high percentages of mothers receiving late (last trimester) or no prenatal care. The three worst states overall for early prenatal care (New Mexico, the District of Columbia, and Texas) also were the three worst states in terms of late or no prenatal care.
- Between 1984 and 1985, the percentage of infants born to women receiving late or no care rose in thirty-one states:

Alabama
California
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Kansas
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Minnesota
New Hampshire

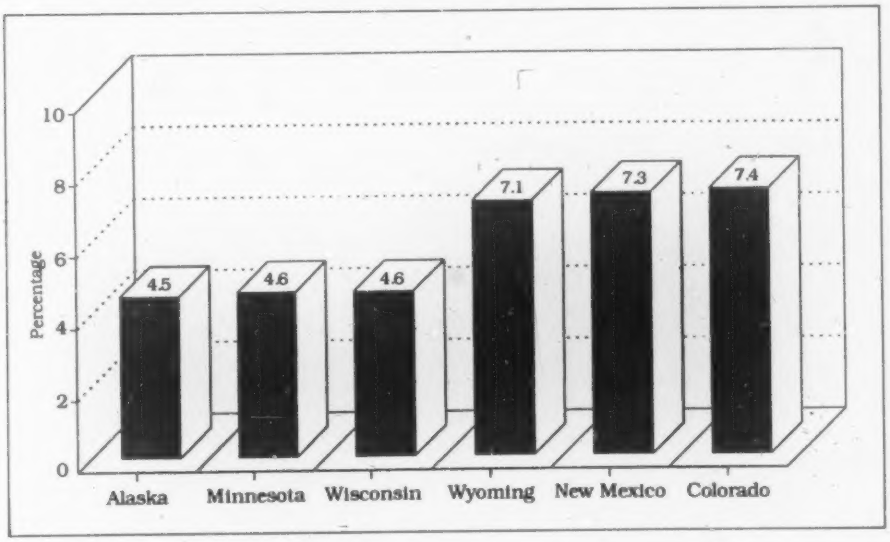
New Jersey
New Mexico
North Carolina
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont
Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

- Thirty states showed increases in the percentage of white infants born to mothers who received late or no care:

Alabama
Alaska
California
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Iowa
Kansas
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Montana
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
North Carolina
Oregon
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont
Virginia
Wisconsin

FIGURE 1.5

Percent of Babies Born at Low Birthweight, Selected States, White, 1985



- Twenty-six states showed increases in the percentage of black women receiving late or no care:

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Indiana
Louisiana
Maryland
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Nevada
New Jersey
New Mexico
North Carolina
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia
Wisconsin

- Twenty-five states showed increases in the percentage of nonwhite women receiving late or no care:

Alabama
Arkansas
California
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana

Maryland
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Nevada
North Carolina
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Virginia
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

- There were wide state-to-state disparities in the percentage of infants born to women receiving late or no care. A pregnant woman in New Mexico was six times more likely than one in Iowa to receive late or no care. A pregnant white woman in Texas was six times more likely than one in Rhode Island to receive late or no care. A white woman in New Mexico was five times more likely than one in Utah to receive late or no care. A pregnant woman in New York was three times more likely than one in Michigan and nearly three times more likely than one in Mississippi to receive late or no care (Table 2.6B).

There were wide state-to-state disparities in the percentage of infants born to women receiving late or no care. A pregnant woman in New Mexico was six times more likely than one in Iowa to receive late or no care.

Adequacy of Prenatal Care

Adequate Prenatal Care: As was true nationally in 1985, far smaller percentages of pregnant women in individual states received adequate care compared with the percentage who received early care.

- In seventeen states in 1985, 80 percent or more of all babies were born to mothers who received early care (Table 2.6A). However, in only two states were 80 percent or more of all infants born to mothers who received adequate care (Tables 2.6C). Fewer than 60 percent of white infants in Texas and New Mexico were born to mothers who received adequate care (Table 2.7C).

Fewer than 60 percent of white infants in Texas and New Mexico were born to mothers who received adequate care.

- In twenty-nine states, 80 percent or more of white infants were born to mothers who received early prenatal care (Table 2.7A). But in only seven states were 80 percent or more born to women who received adequate care (Table 2.7C).
- In no state were more than 81 percent of all babies born to women who received adequate prenatal care. In a number of states an extremely small proportion of women received adequate care. Only one of every two infants born in the District of Columbia and New Mexico had mothers who received adequate care. Less than 60 percent of all infants born in Texas and South Carolina in 1985 had mothers who received adequate care. An infant born in Massachusetts in 1985 was 1.6 times more likely than one born in either the District of Columbia or New Mexico to have a mother who received adequate care (Table 2.6C).

The low percentage of black and nonwhite infants born to mothers who received adequate care is truly sobering. In seventeen states in 1985, less than 50 percent of black women received adequate care (Table 2.8C). In New York, less than 40 percent of all black and nonwhite women received adequate care. In South Dakota, approximately one-third of all pregnant nonwhite women received adequate care. A black woman in New York was half as likely as one in New Hampshire, Maine, or North Dakota, and 30 percent less likely than one in Mississippi, to receive adequate care.

Inadequate Prenatal Care: Large percentages of women received inadequate care.

- In New Mexico more than one in eight white women received inadequate care, and in Texas one in seven received inadequate care (Table 2.7D).
- In thirty-five of forty-two reporting states, more than 10 percent of black women received inadequate care, while in New York one of every four black women received inadequate care (Table 2.8D).
- In forty of forty-seven reporting states, 10 percent or more of all nonwhite pregnant women received inadequate care (Table 2.9D). In two states, New York and South Dakota, one in every four nonwhite women received inadequate care.

City Findings

Infant Mortality

Between 1984 and 1985, a number of the nation's largest cities (whose infant mortality rates were generally worse than the national average to begin with) experienced large increases in infant mortality. The increase in Boston was the most startling, with a 33 percent increase in infant mortality for all races, largely driven by a 73 percent increase (a near doubling) of the black infant mortality rate. At the same time, however, several of the nation's largest cities experienced substantial improvements in infant mortality rates.

- In all, ten of the twenty-two largest cities experienced overall infant mortality increases between 1984 and 1985. In five cities (Boston, Columbus, Jacksonville, Memphis, and Philadelphia) the rates increased substantially among infants of all races, and in two cities (Boston and Jacksonville) the 1985 rate was higher than the 1980-1985 average.
- Following an increase in infant mortality between 1983 and 1984, the rate in San Antonio improved by 13 percent between 1984 and 1985. However, the city's 1985 rate of 11.1 was still greater than the 1983 rate of 10.7 per 1,000 live births. Between 1980 and 1985, Cleveland experienced the greatest reduction in infant mortality rates for all races (a 40 percent decrease) (Table 3.34).
- Between 1984 and 1985, white infant mortality rates increased in six of the twenty-one largest cities (Columbus, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Memphis, New Orleans, and Philadelphia). However, the increase in New Orleans represented a very small number of deaths. Three cities (Baltimore, Dallas, and San Antonio) showed substantial improvement in white infant mortality rates between 1984 and 1985 (Table 3.35).
- As in prior years, in 1985 there were considerable disparities between white and black city infant mortality rates. For example, a black infant born in Dallas was more than twice as likely as a white infant to die in the first year of life.
- Black infant mortality rates increased by more than 10 percent in four of the eighteen cities whose rates could be reliably calculated (Boston, Dallas, Jacksonville, and Memphis). In each of these four cities except Dallas, the 1985 black infant mortality rate was greater than the average rate for the 1980-1985 period (Table 3.36).
- Three cities experienced substantial decreases in black infant mortality in 1985 (Cleveland, Houston, and San Antonio). Between 1980 and 1985, the black infant mortality rate in Cleveland improved by 30 percent.
- No change in either direction was as great as the 1985 increase in black infant mortality in Boston. Between 1984 and 1985, the black rate jumped from 14.6 to 25.3. As a result, the 1985 black infant mortality rate in Boston was higher than in any year since 1980 and far higher than the 1980-1985 average rate (19.5 per 1,000 live births).
- Increases in cities' nonwhite infant mortality rates between 1984 and 1985 paralleled those for black infant mortality, and a parallel reduction in nonwhite infant mortality was reported for Cleveland (Table 3.37).

Low Birthweight

In 1985 the percentage of infants born at low birthweight in the nation's largest cities was greater than the U.S. average in all but five cities. However, the variation between cities, and even within cities, was substantial.

- Low-birthweight rates among infants of all races in the largest cities varied greatly. For example, an infant born in Detroit was twice as likely as one born in San Diego to have a birthweight of less than 5.5

pounds (2,500 grams) (Table 2.20A). At least one in eight infants born in New Orleans, Baltimore, Detroit, and the District of Columbia had a low birthweight.

- Even within city boundaries the incidence of low birthweight can vary widely. In 1985, for example, while an average 6.4 percent of white New York City births were at low birthweight, only 5.3 percent of white Staten Island infants, compared with 8.2 percent of white Bronx infants, were born at low birthweight (Table 2.20B).
- In 1985 more than half of the nation's largest cities had black low-birthweight percentages worse than the national average for black infants (12.4 percent) (Table 2.20C). Furthermore, in several cities the gap between black and white low-birthweight rates was greater than the national average. For example, in Chicago in 1985 black infant low birthweight was nearly 2.5 times greater than the white rate of low birthweight. In seven cities (New Orleans, Manhattan, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, and the District of Columbia) approximately one in every seven black infants was born at low birthweight that year.

At least one in eight infants born in New Orleans, Baltimore, Detroit, and the District of Columbia had a low birthweight.

Births to Teens

In 1985 the nation's largest cities experienced a total of 2,295 births to women younger than fifteen and 76,861 births to women ages fifteen to nineteen. These births to urban teens accounted for 16.6 percent of all births to mothers younger than twenty in that year. As in previous years, there were substantial disparities among cities in the percentage of births that were to teens, and racial disparities continued to be considerable.

- Disparities between cities, even cities within the same state, were substantial in 1985. For example, while the percentage of births to teens in Columbus was 14.7 percent, in Cleveland it was 20.1 percent, and for Ohio as a whole it was 13.3 percent (Table 2.21A).
- For whites, the proportion of births that were to teens similarly varied widely from city to city, and within cities, in 1985. For example, the percentage of white births to teens was 4.5 times greater in San Antonio than in Staten Island and 3.5 times greater in another borough of New York City, the Bronx, than in Staten Island.
- In 1985 black infants in most large cities were far more likely than white infants to be born to teenage mothers. For example, in the District of Columbia the proportion of black births to teens was four times greater than the proportion of white births to teens. In Milwaukee and New Orleans, the proportion of black births to teens was three times greater than the proportion of white births to teens (Table 2.21C).
- The composition of a city's nonwhite population may be reflected in its patterns of teenage childbearing. For example, cities with large Asian populations, such as San Jose and San Francisco, had the lowest proportion of births to teens in 1985. These percentages are consistent with national data for 1985, which show that only 5.5 percent of all Asian births, compared with 20.1 percent of all nonwhite births, were to teens, and that Asian girls accounted for only 103 of the 10,220 births to mothers younger than fifteen.

Findings on Births to Teens and Unmarried Women

Births to Teens

In 1985 there were 477,705 births to women younger than twenty. Between 1984 and 1985 the birth rate among teenage women rose nationally by 1 percent.[17] *This increase represents the first time since 1979 that the birth rate increased among teens ages fifteen to nineteen for all races, whites, blacks, and nonwhites.*[18]

- Births to teenagers represented 12.7 percent of all live births in 1985, down from 13.1 percent in 1984. This was the result of increased fertility among all women of childbearing age and the declining number of teens (Table 3.8). The percentage of births that were to teens younger than fifteen remained stable at 0.3 percent of all live births in 1985. Babies born to teens younger than fifteen are at increased risk of low birthweight and other poor pregnancy outcomes (Table 1.13).

TABLE 1.13

Birth Outcome and Prenatal Care, by Age of Mother, U.S., 1985

	Under 15	*15-19*	*20-24*
Percentage of babies born at low birthweight (5.5 pounds or less)	12.9	9.3	6.9
Percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care	36.0	53.9	71.7
Percentage of babies born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care	20.5	12.0	6.9

In 1985 the nation's largest cities experienced a total of 2,295 births to women younger than fifteen and 76,861 births to women ages fifteen to nineteen. These births to urban teens accounted for 16.6 percent of all births to mothers younger than twenty in that year.

- There were wide racial disparities in the percentages of births to teens. While 10.8 percent of all white births in 1985 were to teens, 23.0 percent of all black births and 20.1 percent of all nonwhite births were to teens. There was a nearly ten-fold difference in the percentage of births to teens younger than fifteen. While 0.1 percent of white births were to teens younger than fifteen, 1.0 percent of black births and 0.8 percent of nonwhite births were to teens younger than fifteen (Table 1.1).
- There were wide disparities among states in births to teens. In 1985 an infant was nearly three times more likely to be born to a teenage mother in Mississippi than in Minnesota (Table 2.10A). In Mississippi, one in every five births was to a teenage mother.
- The far greater likelihood of teenage births among black and nonwhite women can be seen in Tables 2.10C and 2.10D. In only two states (West Virginia and Kentucky) did 17 percent of white births occur to teens. However, in forty of forty-three reporting states, 17 percent or more of black births occurred to teens, and in eight states (Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Delaware, Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Arkansas) this figure equaled or exceeded 25 percent. Similarly, in thirty-eight of forty-nine reporting states at least 17 percent of all nonwhite births were to teens, and in five states, at least 25 percent of all nonwhite births were to teens (Indiana, Wisconsin, Delaware, Mississippi, and Arkansas).

Low Birthweight Among Infants Born to Teens: Infants born to teens are significantly more likely to be born at low birthweight. Infants born to teens in 1985 accounted for 12.7 percent of all births, but 17.6 percent of all low-birthweight births (Table 2.12B). Data from the NIMS project indicate a strong association between young mothers and increased risk of infant mortality and that, except in the case of white teens younger than fifteen and black teens younger than sixteen, neonatal mortality among infants born to adolescents was the result of the increased prevalence of low birthweight among babies born to teens.

- While 6.8 percent of all births were at low birthweight in 1985, 9.3

percent of births to all teens, 13.4 percent of births to black teens, and 12.8 percent of births to nonwhite teens were at low birthweight (Table 1.1).

- In four of thirty-six reporting states (District of Columbia, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Arizona), more than 15 percent of all births to black teens were at low birthweight (Table 2.12E). In seven of forty-three reporting states (District of Columbia, Connecticut, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, and West Virginia), more than 14 percent of nonwhite births to teens were at low birthweight (Table 2.12G).

Prenatal Care Among Teens

Teenage women are generally the least likely of any age group of mothers to obtain care early in pregnancy and the most likely to receive late or no care. In 1985, 76.2 percent of infants born to women of all ages had mothers who received care in the first three months of pregnancy, but only 53.5 percent of all infants born to teenagers (down slightly from 53.7 percent in 1984) had mothers who received early care (Table 1.1). Similarly, while 5.7 percent of all babies were born to women who received late or no care, 12.2 percent of all babies born to teens (and 14.6 percent born to black and nonwhite teens) had mothers who received late or no care (Table 1.1). In Florida, West Virginia, Texas, and New York, more than one in five infants born to black or nonwhite teens had mothers who received late or no care, and in New Mexico one in four black and nonwhite births to teens were to mothers who received late or no care (Tables 2.13F and 2.13H).

Teenage women are generally the least likely of any age group of mothers to obtain care early in pregnancy and the most likely to receive late or no care.

Births to Unmarried Teens and Older Women

Following three years of gradual increase, births to unmarried women increased dramatically in 1985. In 1985, 22.0 percent of all births, 14.5 percent of all white births, 60.1 percent of all black births, and 51.4 percent of all nonwhite births were to unmarried women.

- According to NCHS, *"childbearing by unmarried women increased substantially between 1984 and 1985, to levels never before observed in the forty-five-year period for which national statistics are available."*[19] The birth rate among unmarried women increased 6 percent (from 31.0 to 32.8 births per 1,000 unmarried women ages fifteen to forty-four) and 3 percent for teenagers ages fifteen to seventeen (from 21.9 to 22.5 births per 1,000 unmarried women). During the 1980-1985 period, the birth rate for unmarried women rose 12 percent. The birth rate for unmarried white women grew by 8 percent, while the rate grew only 3 percent for unmarried black women.[20]

According to NCHS, "childbearing by unmarried women increased substantially between 1984 and 1985, to levels never before observed in the forty-five-year period for which national statistics are available."

At the state level the percentage of births to unmarried women varied dramatically. A baby born in Mississippi was four times more likely than one born in Utah to have an unmarried mother (Table 2.14A). A white baby in California was nearly three times more likely than one in Utah to be born to an unmarried woman, while a black infant born in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, or Illinois was six times more likely than one born in Hawaii to have an unmarried mother (Tables 2.15A and 2.16A).

Nationwide in 1985, 58.7 percent of all births to teens (45.1 percent of white births to teens, 90.0 percent of black births to teens, and 87.0 percent of nonwhite births to teens) were to unmarried women. At the state level, wide variations occurred. For example, a birth to a white Massachusetts teen was nearly three times more likely than a birth to a white Alabama teen to be to an unmarried woman (Table 2.15B).

- In general, births to white teens in the southern states were less likely to occur to unmarried women. However, this does not mean that the conception occurred after marriage.[21] Many southern states experienced high rates of divorce among women who marry in their teens, leaving many of these women (and their children) in the same position, for practical purposes, as those who did not marry prior to the birth of their children.

Progress Toward Meeting the Surgeon General's 1990 Infant Health Objectives

In 1978 the Surgeon General of the United States established a set of 1990 Infant Health Objectives for the Nation. The Children's Defense Fund has calculated the nation's and states' rates of progress in meeting these objectives. In addition, CDF has calculated the nation's rate of progress in meeting the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for immunization and maternal mortality.

In determining rates of progress we have included the years of greater progress (generally 1978 to 1981) as well as those of slower progress (1982 to 1985). As a result, the following bleak picture may be overly optimistic. If the slower rates of progress (and in some cases regression) that generally prevailed in 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985 continue throughout all, or most of, the rest of the decade, fewer states and fewer subgroups than projected will meet the Surgeon General's goals (Tables 1.14 and 1.15).

Objective 1: Infant Mortality

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990 the national infant mortality rate (deaths of children younger than one year old) should be reduced to no more than nine deaths per 1,000 live births, with no county and no racial or ethnic subgroup having an infant mortality rate in excess of twelve deaths per 1,000 live births.

Findings: Based on CDF's five-year trend calculations, CDF concludes that the nation will reach the goal. However, CDF concludes that the goal will not be met for key racial and ethnic subgroups.

- First, the Surgeon General's Objective for infant mortality among racial and ethnic subgroups will not be met nationally for blacks.
- Second, the CDF trend analysis shows that twenty-four of the thirty-three jurisdictions with measurable numbers of black infant deaths in 1985 will not meet the infant mortality objective for black infants (Table 3.12).
- Third, twenty-two of thirty-nine jurisdictions (twenty-one states and the District of Columbia) with measurable numbers of nonwhite infant deaths in 1985 will not meet the goal for nonwhite infants (Table 3.13).

Objective 2: Neonatal Mortality

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990 the neonatal mortality rate (deaths of infants younger than twenty-eight days of age) should be reduced to no more than 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Findings: CDF's analysis shows that the nation will meet the goal. However, this will not occur if neonatal mortality rates continue to increase as they did in 1985.

While states' progress generally has been adequate to assure that this objective is attained, nine jurisdictions show inadequate progress to meet the goal (Table 3.14).

Objective 3: Postneonatal Mortality

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990 the postneonatal mortality rate (deaths of infants age twenty-eight days to one year) should be reduced to no more than 2.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Findings: CDF projects that the nation as a whole will not meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal. In addition, forty-five jurisdictions with sufficient postneonatal deaths to compute progress will not meet the goal (Table 3.18).

TABLE 1.14

Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives Fact Sheet for the Nation

Infant Mortality	*1985 rate*	*1990 goal*	*Average change per year 1978-1985*	*Average change needed per year to reach the 1990 goal*	*Will meet 1990 goal?*
Total	10.6	9.0	-0.46	-0.32	Y
White	9.3	12.0	-0.39	-0.06	Y
Black	18.2	12.0	-0.70	-1.24	N
Nonwhite	15.8	12.0	-0.77	-0.76	Y
Neonatal Mortality					
Total	7.0	6.0	-0.36	-0.10	Y
Postneonatal Mortality					
Total	3.7	2.5	-0.09	-0.24	N
Low Birthweight					
Total	6.8%	5.0%	-0.04	-0.36	N
White	5.6	9.0	-0.04	-0.12	N
Black	12.4	9.0	-0.07	-0.68	N
Nonwhite	11.1	9.0	-0.11	-0.42	N
Early Prenatal Care					
Total	76.2%	90.0%	0.19	2.76	N
White	79.4	90.0	0.17	2.12	N
Black	61.8	90.0	0.23	5.64	N
Nonwhite	63.7	90.0	0.33	5.26	N

TABLE 1.15

Progress Toward Meeting the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for the Nation

			Nonwhite	
Infant Mortality	*All races*	*White*	*Black*	*Total*
Change 1984-1985*	-0.20	-0.10	-0.20	-0.30
Projected Change Needed 1984-1985	-0.30	-0.07	-1.07	-0.68
Low Birthweight				
Change 1984-1985*	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projected Change Needed 1984-1985	-0.28	-0.10	-0.57	-0.35
Early Prenatal Care				
Change 1984-1985*	-0.30	-0.20	-0.40	-0.40
Projected Change Needed 1984-1985	-2.25	-1.73	-4.63	-4.32

*Change in percentage points.

Objective 4: Low-Birthweight Births

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990 low-birthweight births should constitute no more than 5 percent of all live births, and in no county or racial or ethnic subgroup of the population should more than 9 percent of all live births be at low birthweight.

Findings: CDF projects that the nation will not meet the Surgeon General's overall objective for low birthweight and will not meet the goal for black infants or nonwhite infants. Additionally twenty-one jurisdictions will not meet the goals for nonwhite infants and seven are moving in the wrong direction (Table 3.25).

Objective 5: Early Prenatal Care

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990, 90 percent of all pregnant women should obtain prenatal care within the first three months of pregnancy.

Findings: Based on CDF's analysis of recent trends, the nation will not meet the Surgeon General's goal. No state will reach the goal at current rates of progress. Fourteen jurisdictions are moving in the wrong direction (Table 3.26).

The nation will not meet the Surgeon General's overall objective for maternal mortality and will not meet the goal for black mothers or nonwhite mothers.

Objective 6: Maternal Mortality

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990 the maternal mortality rate should not exceed five deaths per 100,000 live births for any county or racial or ethnic subgroup.

Findings: CDF projects that the nation will not meet the Surgeon General's overall objective for maternal mortality and will not meet the goal for black mothers or nonwhite mothers.

Objective 7: Immunization

Surgeon General's Objective: In 1978 the Surgeon General established the following objective for immunization in early childhood: By 1990, 90 percent of all children should have completed the basic immunization series by age two (for measles, mumps, rubella, polio, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis).

TABLE 1.16

Progress Toward the Surgeon General's Objectives for Full Immunization for Two-Year-Olds

Year	*Polio**	*Measles*	*Rubella*	*Mumps*	*DTP**
1980	80.7	83.0	83.2	80.2	87.0
1981	80.9	81.5	83.9	79.1	87.6
1982	78.6	84.3	81.1	79.0	88.4
1983	78.6	83.9	81.9	78.1	88.4
1984	74.2	81.7	76.7	78.4	85.8
1985	76.7	81.7	77.3	78.9	85.8
1990 Objective	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0

*Full immunization at this age is defined as three or more dosages.

Source: Data from Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Immunization Survey.

Findings: Based on CDF's analysis of trends in the immunization status of children at age two, the nation will not meet the Surgeon General's goal. In 1985 a smaller percentage of children age two and younger were fully immunized against polio, measles, rubella, mumps, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus than in 1980. The nation's rate of progress toward meeting this objective has either remained flat or actually declined in the case of specific diseases (Table 1.16).

The Cost of Infant Death and Disability

During this decade, if current trends prevail, the nation will have spent at least $2.5 billion in first-year costs alone to care for the excess numbers of low-birthweight infants who need extensive medical care and whose tragic situations could have been averted had the nation moved more rapidly to reduce the incidence of low birthweight.

On average, the nation's annual rate of progress between 1978 and 1985 in reducing low birthweight has been only 29 percent of what it needs to be to achieve the Surgeon General's 1990 goal. At the nation's average annual rate of progress, it will not meet the Surgeon General's 1990 low-birthweight goal until the year 2032.

Given the United States' consistently slow rate of progress and the absence of any foreseeable significant improvement in the rate of progress during the rest of the decade, it is evident that the nation will continue to experience an excessive number of low-birthweight births. CDF therefore estimates that in light of the nation's slow rate of progress in reducing low birthweight, between 1978 and 1990 the nation will experience a total excess of 334,361 low-birthweight births (including approximately 58,000 very-low-birthweight births) that could have been avoided had progress been sufficient to achieve the goal (Table 1.17).

These excess low-birthweight births represent lost lives. Infants born at low birthweight are twenty times more likely to die in the first year of life than normal weight infants. Moreover, many of these infants become permanently disabled children who need a lifetime of medical care and supportive services. Low-birthweight infants are substantially more likely to be impaired for life by autism, retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, learning disabilities, and vision and hearing disabilities.

The excess number of low-birthweight births also represents an enormous financial drain on the nation. Because low-birthweight infants need far greater levels of hospitalization, rehospitalization, and intensive medical care, CDF calculates that the first-year costs alone involved in caring for the 334,361 excess low-birthweight babies born between 1978 and 1990 will amount to $2,479,691,392 by 1990. This expenditure does not take into account the long-term costs of specialized medical, educational, and social services that these infants may need, nor does it estimate the value of these children's lost productivity to the nation.

> At the nation's average annual rate of progress, it will not meet the Surgeon General's 1990 low-birthweight goal until the year 2032.

For the same money that the nation will spend between 1978 and 1990 to provide first-year-of-life care for excessive numbers of low-birthweight infants, the United States could have:

- Provided 68,784,782 monthly supplemental food packages under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC);
- Provided comprehensive prenatal care to 3,543,682 women;
- Provided comprehensive maternity care (including delivery costs) to 779,777 women;
- Provided comprehensive basic pediatric care to 4,678,663 additional infants and children;
- Or provided a complete series of immunizations to 33 million children.

TABLE 1.17

Low Birthweight Trends and Projections

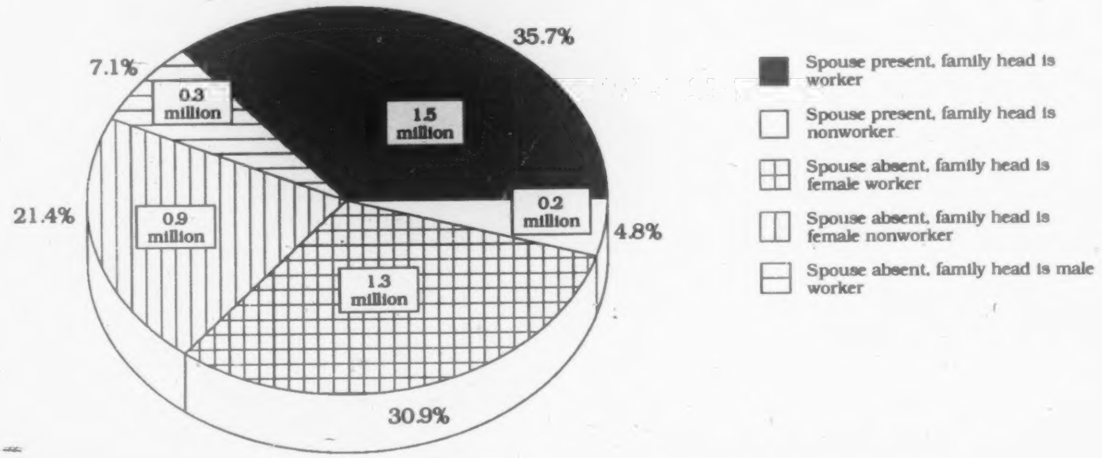
Year	*Percent of low-birthweight births**	*Number of low-birthweight births**	*Percent of low-birthweight births needed to meet 1990 objectives***	*Number of low-birthweight births needed to meet 1990 objectives***	*Excess number of low-birthweight births*
1978	7.11%	236,342	7.108%	236,342	(0)
1979	6.94%	241,826	6.933%	241,727	99
1980	6.84%	246,292	6.758%	243,332	2,960
1981	6.81%	246,749	6.583%	238,452	8,297
1982	6.75%	248,104	6.408%	235,482	12,622
1983	6.82%	247,668	6.233%	226,489	21,179
1984	6.72%	246,105	6.058%	221,978	24,127
1985	6.75%	253,554	5.883%	221,234	32,320
1986	6.70%	251,432	5.708%	214,213	37,219
1987	6.65%	249,803	5.533%	207,851	41,952
1988	6.60%	248,169	5.358%	201,476	46,693
1989	6.54%	246,153	5.183%	195,086	51,067
1990	6.49%	244,507	5.008%	188,681	55,826
Total	*	3,206,704		2,872,343	334,361

*Actual percentages and numbers of low-birthweight births are presented for the years 1978-1985. For 1986-1990, projections were calculated. See Technical Notes for statistical methods used.

**Percentages and numbers presented are those that would be necessary to meet the Surgeon General's low-birthweight objectives for 1990, using 1988 as the base year.

FIGURE 1.6

Children Under Age 18 Without Health Insurance Living in Poverty by Family Type, 1985



Note: The number of uninsured poor children living with a single male nonworker is too small to be statistically reliable.

Source: Employee Benefit Research Institute tabulations of the March 1986 Current Population Survey.

By spending $2.5 billion on maternity care, WIC, or primary pediatric health care, the nation would have reduced infant low birthweight, disability, and mortality more rapidly and therefore could have achieved substantial long-term savings.

Health and Social Programs for Mothers and Children

Starting in 1984 there have been some notable and important improvements at the federal and state level in key public maternal and child health programs. But these reforms pale next to the number of low-income children in need of assistance and the widespread erosion in private health coverage.

Beginning with the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, Congress and the states have expanded and strengthened key public health programs for pregnant women and children:

- The Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (P. L. 98-369) and the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (P. L. 99-272) expanded Medicaid to require state coverage of all pregnant women and children younger than five with family incomes and resources below their states' Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) financial eligibility levels, regardless of whether they live in one- or two-parent families.
- The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (P. L. 99-509) permits states to extend Medicaid to pregnant women and children younger than five with family incomes above their states' AFDC financial eligibility levels but below the federal poverty level. As of December 1987, twenty-five states and the District of Columbia had adopted this landmark reform (see Part 2, Section B for details). If fully implemented, this legislation would reduce by one-third the number of uninsured pregnant women and young children nationwide.
- The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (P. L. 100-203) builds on the 1986 law. It permits states to extend Medicaid to infants and pregnant women with family incomes below 185 percent of the federal poverty level and to extend Medicaid coverage to all poor children younger than eight. It also mandates state coverage through age six of the children added to Medicaid by the 1984 Act.
- Since 1982 approximately sixteen states have exercised the federal option that was part of the original 1965 Medicaid legislation to extend Medicaid to all children younger than eighteen with family incomes and resources below AFDC financial eligibility levels. Currently thirty-four states provide this coverage.
- By 1985 community health centers served 600,000 more patients than had been reached in 1982. More than 60 percent of center patients are women of childbearing age and children.
- As of October 1987, sixteen states were supplementing their federal WIC allotments to reach additional women and children (see Part 2, Section B, for details).

Childhood poverty is strongly correlated with increased health risks. In 1985 one in every five infants was born poor, an event which by itself placed them at higher risk of death and disability.

However, these reforms, significant as they are, have been inadequate to keep pace with higher child poverty levels and the loss of private health insurance by millions of Americans.

Childhood poverty is strongly correlated with increased health risks. In 1985 one in every five infants was born poor, an event which by itself placed them at higher risk of death and disability. Poor children are significantly more likely to be born at low birthweight, die from known causes, be left handicapped for life, and have mothers who receive inadequate prenatal care.[22]

Accompanying increased childhood poverty has been an enormous growth in the number of children without health insurance. Between

1982 and 1985 alone, ironically when the nation was recovering from the recession of the early 1980s, the number of completely uninsured children grew by 16 percent, from 9.6 million to more than 11 million.[23] Two-thirds of these children live in working families, and 55 percent live in two-parent families. More than three-quarters live in families with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.[24]

There are two primary causes underlying the growing number of uninsured children. The first, and most important, has been children's loss of private insurance. Generally private health insurance coverage is obtained through an employer. More than 90 percent of privately insured children are covered as dependents under their parents' employer-based group health plans. (The remainder generally live in families that have been able to purchase individual policies.)

While more Americans are working today than ever before, far greater numbers of heads of families are working at jobs that offer either no insurance at all or none for dependents, or that offer a plan that does not subsidize the cost of the monthly premiums for family coverage (which can amount to hundreds of dollars per month). Because employer-provided health insurance constitutes the only affordable system for the large majority of families with children, the erosion of subsidized family coverage at the work place leaves these families with virtually no possibility of obtaining health insurance.

While Medicaid served 11.2 million children in FY 1986, it reached 200,000 fewer children than were served in FY 1978—when poverty rates were far lower.

The second cause underlying the growing number of uninsured children has been erosion of Medicaid coverage for certain groups of children—ironically at the very time that other groups have been added. As expansions for pregnant women and young children have occurred, the eligibility standards for older children, which are still tied to AFDC program rules, have eroded in the face of inflation. Moreover, because new benefits take time to be implemented, the number of young children actually added to Medicaid by the recent reforms has been far lower than the number of eligible children. Therefore, while Medicaid served 11.2 million children in FY 1986, it reached 200,000 fewer children than were served in FY 1978—when poverty rates were far lower.

Other programs similarly have been unable to keep pace with increasing need. Despite its growth, WIC in 1986 served only 40.4 percent of financially eligible, nutritionally at-risk women. WIC's failure to serve the entire maternal and child health population eligible for, and in need of, nutritional supplementation is particularly tragic in light of a strong body of evidence regarding WIC's impact on anemia among infants, toddlers, and preschoolers.[25]

In many states key public health programs are even more inadequate:

- In 1987 twenty-five states and the District of Columbia adopted the 1986 Medicaid option of extending coverage to pregnant women and infants with family incomes over the AFDC eligibility level but less than the federal poverty level (see Part 2, Section B). However, many other states failed to act at all.
- In 1987 thirty-one states maintained Medicaid eligibility levels for children younger than eighteen that were less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level. Five states maintained levels less than 30 percent of the federal poverty level (See Part 2, Section B).
- In 1987 thirty-four states maintained AFDC benefit levels for a family of three that were less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level and seven had benefits that were less than 30 percent (Table 2.18A).
- In 1987 thirty-six states served less than 50 percent of women, infants, and children financially eligible for WIC, while fifteen served less than 40 percent of eligible women and children.

What Must Be Done

The harm caused to children and pregnant women by poverty and reduced access to medical, nutritional, and family supports is overwhelming. Equally significant, however, is the beneficial impact that preventive investments can have on children's health and well-being.

- Early, continuous, and comprehensive prenatal care for every pregnant woman can reduce maternal and infant mortality and can reduce the incidence of low birthweight nationally by 25 percent.
- Delaying parenthood until age twenty can reduce the risk of low birthweight by more than one-third.
- Comprehensive health care for infants, which includes appropriate hospital and primary care, preventive services, immunizations, and early treatment for acute and chronic illnesses, can reduce death and severe disability significantly.

These efforts are extremely cost-effective:

- Each dollar spent on prenatal care, including nutritional supplementation, can save more than $3.00 in a child's first year of life alone as a result of the reduced need for intensive hospital care, and up to $11.00 over a child's lifetime when long-term health, special education, and social service costs are included.
- Every dollar spent on WIC can save more than $3.00 by reducing prematurity and low birthweight.
- Each dollar spent to immunize a child can save more than $10.00 in costs associated with treating sick children.

In order to achieve the infant health objectives identified by the Surgeon General, and to insure children and pregnant women the care they need, the nation must make a two-fold commitment. First, it must invest in programs and policies that reduce poverty. This means investing in education, job training, and other skills-building activities that encourage children to delay parenthood, permit them to grow into productive adults, and allow them to form strong families capable of providing the tangible and intangible supports that all children need.

Second, the nation must invest in key health services for young families that do not have the financial means (including the vital subsidy that private insurance offers) to secure needed health care. This means strengthening and expanding a range of public health programs.

- Medicaid should be extended to cover all members of poor uninsured families with children younger than eight, with the age level for children increased annually until coverage is in place for all poor families with children younger than eighteen.
- Medicaid should be expanded sufficiently so that otherwise uninsured families with children whose incomes fall between 100 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level and who have no private health coverage can purchase Medicaid coverage for a premium adjusted to family income.
- The nation must invest in other public health programs designed to provide nutritional supplements and reach the medically underserved. WIC should be increased sufficiently to reach all nutritionally at-risk women and children. Community and Migrant Health Centers and other programs to develop health services in underserved communities should be expanded to reach all medically underserved families. The Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program also should be expanded so that no area of the nation in need of enriched maternity and pediatric services is unserved.

These modest reforms are humane and cost-effective. In 1985 alone, 2,142 infant deaths—nearly six deaths per day—could have been prevented simply by providing early and continuous prenatal care. Without such reforms, thousands of infants and hundreds of women will die needless deaths. About one of every twenty poor children will grow up with a disability serious enough to limit normal childhood activities, which might have been avoided through preventive services.

The nation should ask itself not how it can afford to make these investments but how it can afford not to make them.

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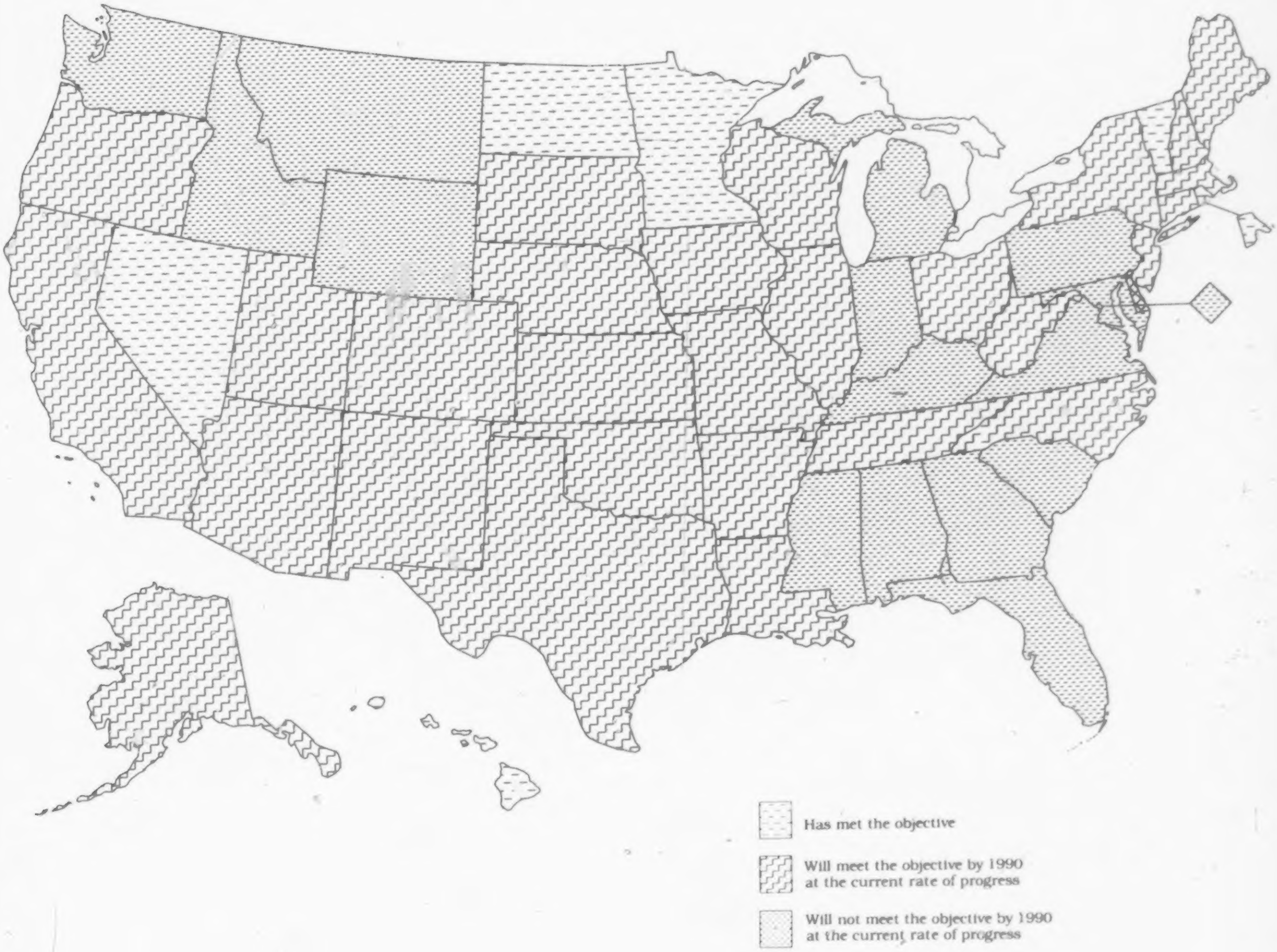
PART 2

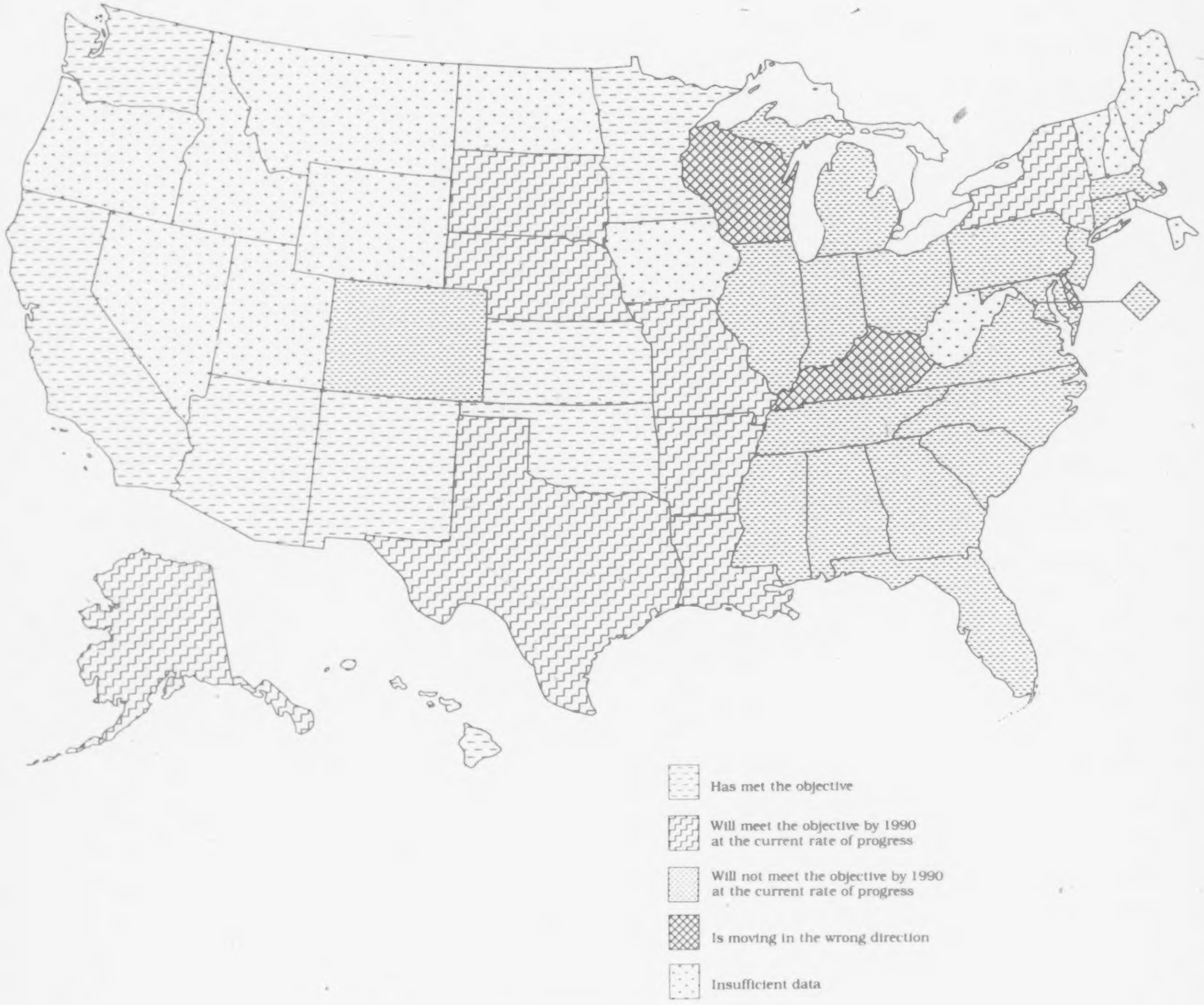
State and City Data

SECTION A: State Progress Toward the Surgeon General's 1990 Goals and Objectives

Progress Toward the Infant Mortality Goal, All Races, 1985


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress

Progress Toward the Infant Mortality Goal, Nonwhite, 1985


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction
Insufficient data

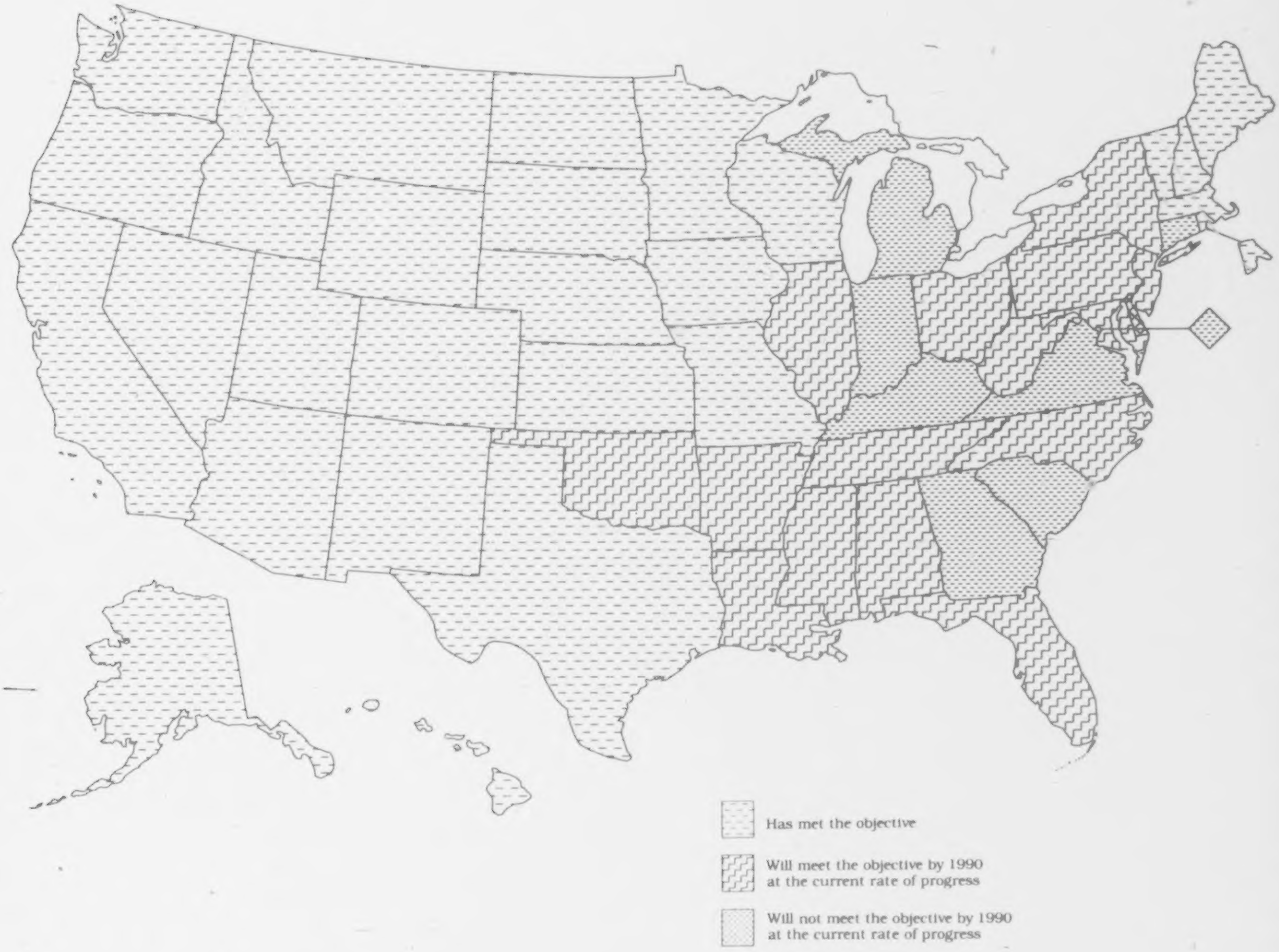
Progress Toward the Objectives: Infant Mortality

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for infant mortality for all races and nonwhites at the current rate of progress?

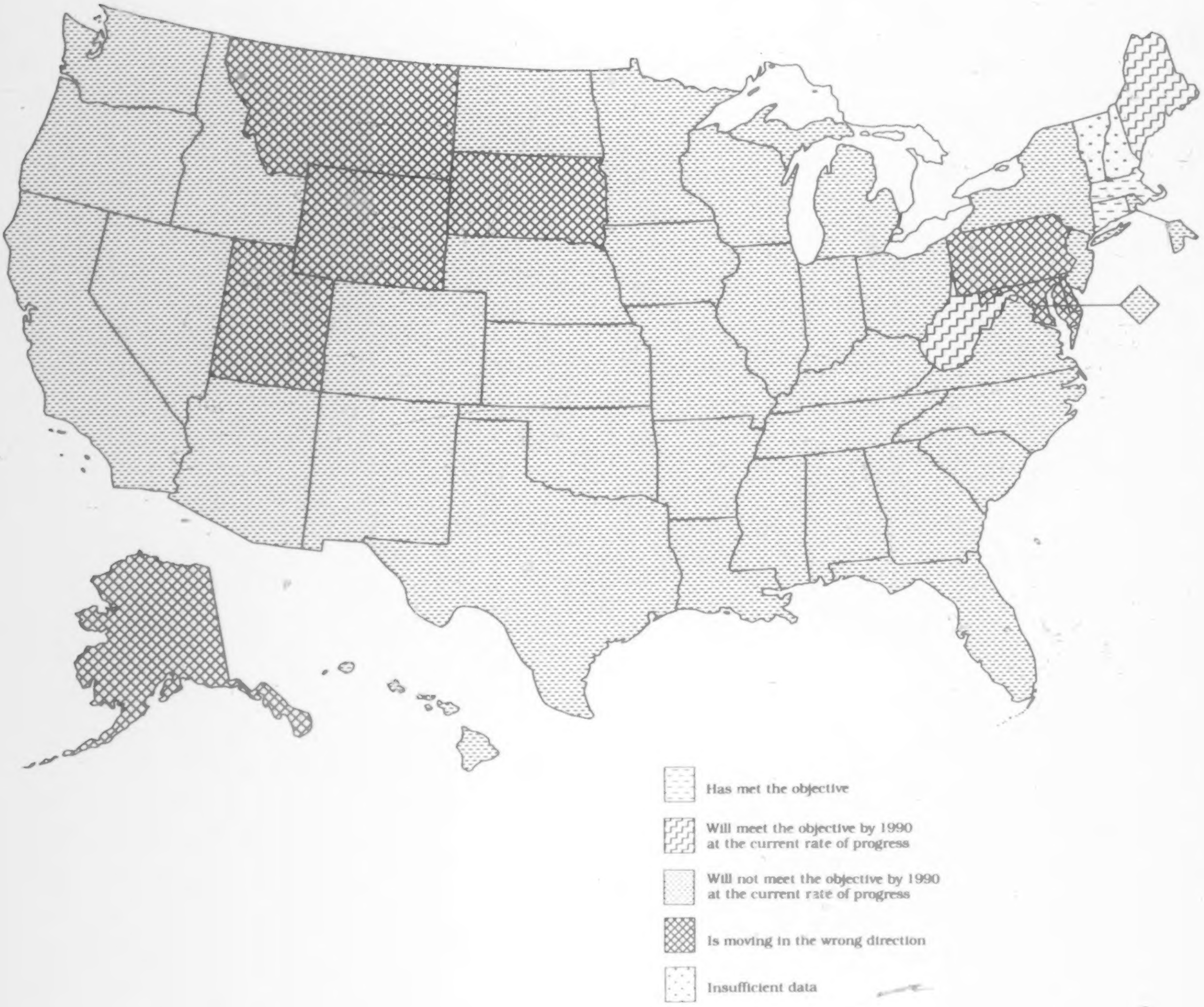
	All Races		Nonwhite	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Alabama		N		N
Alaska	Y		Y	
Arizona	Y		Y	
Arkansas	Y		Y	
California	Y		Y	
Colorado	Y			N
Connecticut	Y			N
Delaware		N		N
District of Columbia		N		N
Florida		N		N
Georgia		N		N
Hawaii	Y		Y	
Idaho		N	*	*
Illinois	Y			N
Indiana		N		N
Iowa	Y		*	*
Kansas	Y		Y	
Kentucky		N		N
Louisiana	Y		Y	
Maine	Y		*	*
Maryland		N		N
Massachusetts	Y			N
Michigan		N		N
Minnesota	Y		Y	
Mississippi		N		N
Missouri	Y		Y	
Montana		N	*	*
Nebraska	Y		Y	
Nevada	Y		*	*
New Hampshire	Y		*	*
New Jersey	Y			N
New Mexico	Y		Y	
New York	Y		Y	
North Carolina	Y			N
North Dakota	Y		*	*
Ohio	Y			N
Oklahoma	Y		Y	
Oregon	Y		*	*
Pennsylvania		N		N
Rhode Island	Y		*	*
South Carolina		N		N
South Dakota	Y		Y	
Tennessee	Y			N
Texas	Y		Y	
Utah	Y		*	*
Vermont	Y		*	*
Virginia		N		N
Washington		N	Y	
West Virginia	Y		*	*
Wisconsin	Y			N
Wyoming		N	*	*
United States	Y		Y	

**Insufficient data.*

Progress Toward the Neonatal Mortality Goal, All Races, 1985


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress

Progress Toward the Postneonatal Mortality Goal, All Races, 1985


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction
Insufficient data

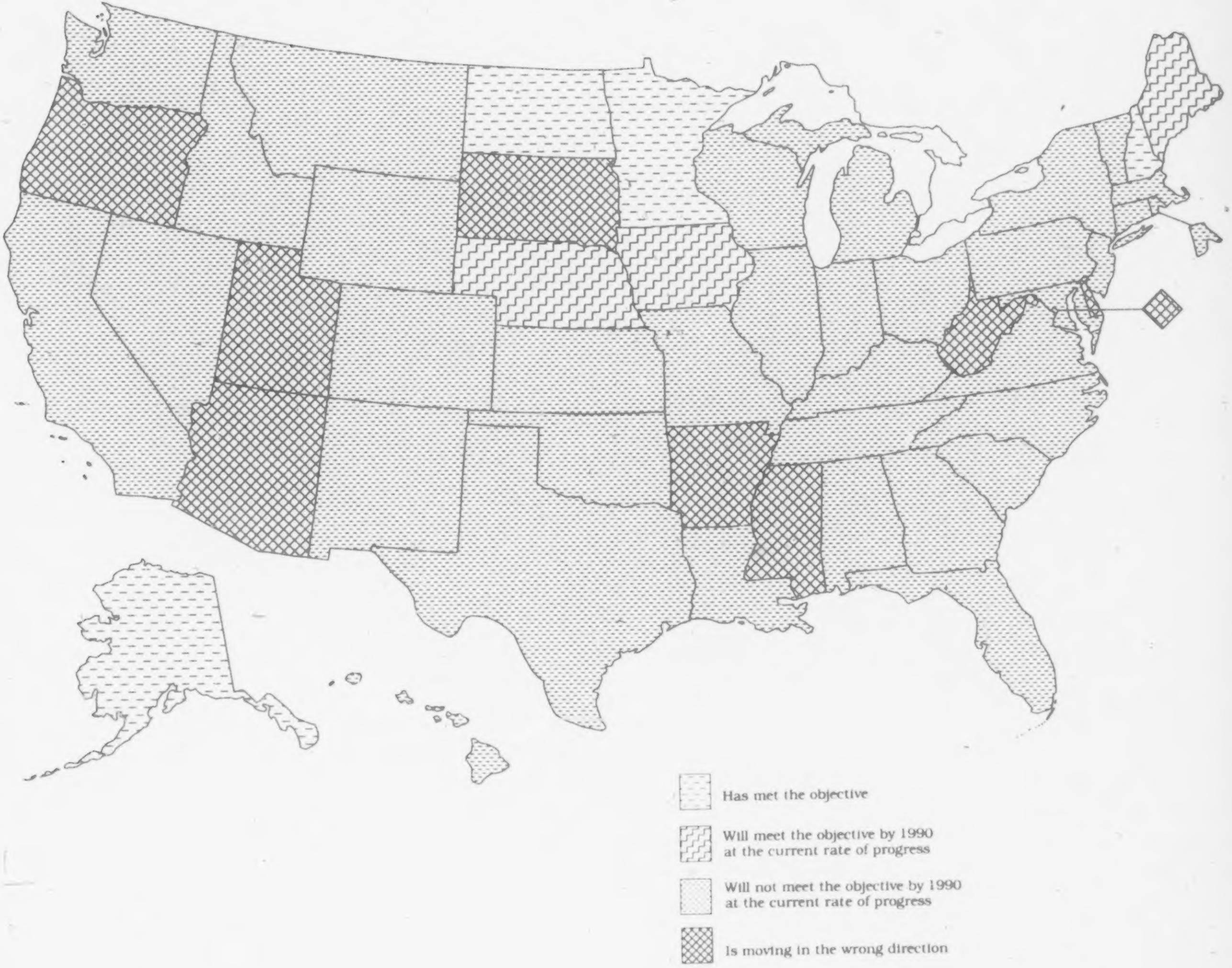
Progress Toward the Objectives: Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for neonatal and postneonatal mortality at the current rate of progress?

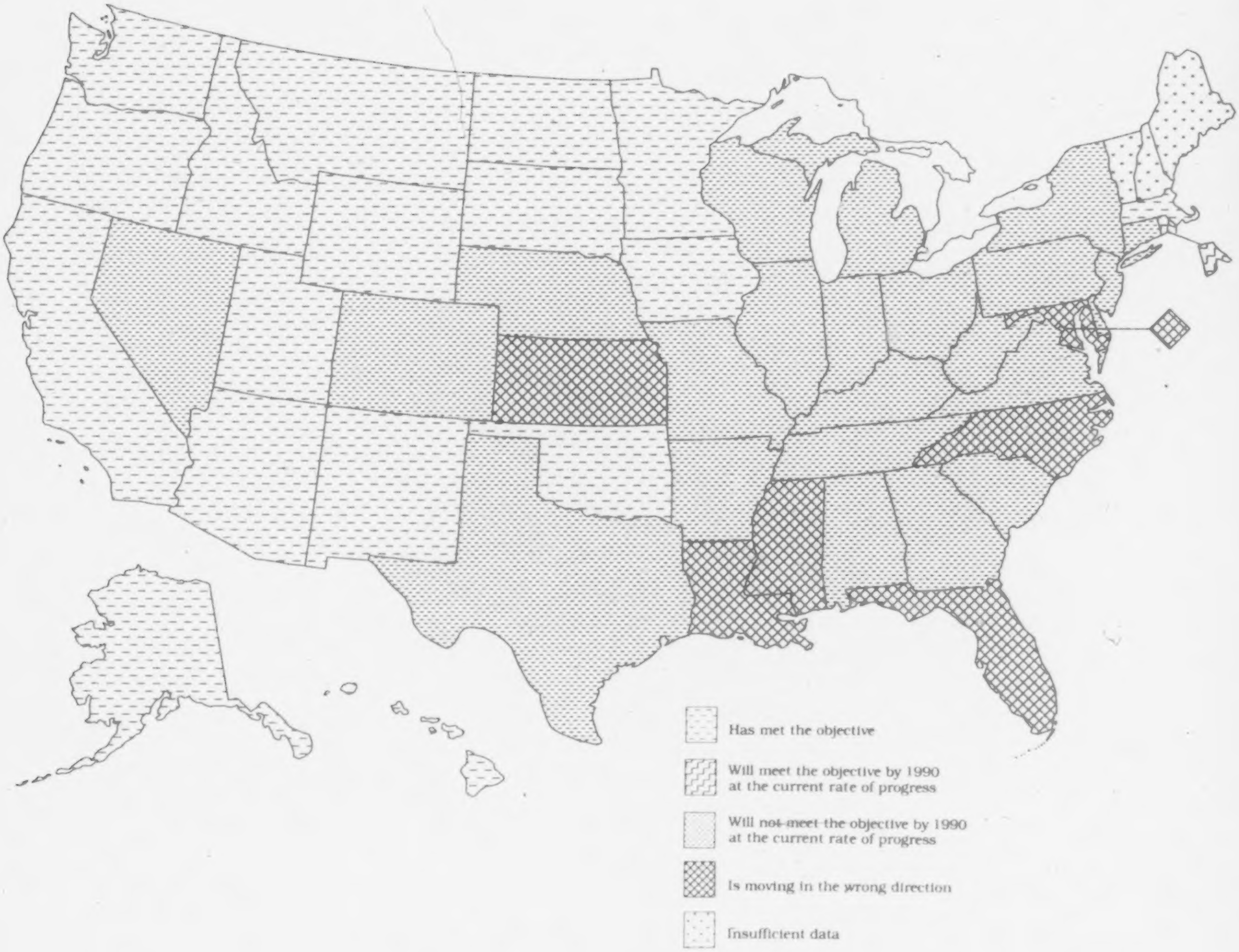
	Neonatal		*Postneonatal*	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Alabama	Y			N
Alaska	Y			N
Arizona	Y			N
Arkansas	Y			N
California	Y			N
Colorado	Y			N
Connecticut		N	Y	
Delaware		N		N
District of Columbia		N		N
Florida	Y			N
Georgia		N		N
Hawaii	Y			N
Idaho	Y			N
Illinois	Y			N
Indiana		N		N
Iowa	Y			N
Kansas	Y			N
Kentucky		N		N
Louisiana	Y			N
Maine	Y		Y	
Maryland	Y			N
Massachusetts	Y		Y	
Michigan		N		N
Minnesota	Y			N
Mississippi	Y			N
Missouri	Y			N
Montana	Y			N
Nebraska	Y			N
Nevada	Y			N
New Hampshire	Y		*	*
New Jersey	Y			N
New Mexico	Y			N
New York	Y			N
North Carolina	Y			N
North Dakota	Y			N
Ohio	Y			N
Oklahoma	Y			N
Oregon	Y			N
Pennsylvania	Y			N
Rhode Island	Y			N
South Carolina		N		N
South Dakota	Y			N
Tennessee	Y			N
Texas	Y			N
Utah	Y			N
Vermont	Y		*	*
Virginia		N		N
Washington	Y			N
West Virginia	Y		Y	
Wisconsin	Y			N
Wyoming	Y			N
United States	Y			N

Insufficient data.

Progress Toward the Low Birthweight Goal, All Races, 1985


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction

Progress Toward the Low Birthweight Goal, Nonwhite, 1985



▤ Has met the objective
▨ Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
░ Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
▩ Is moving in the wrong direction
⁚ Insufficient data

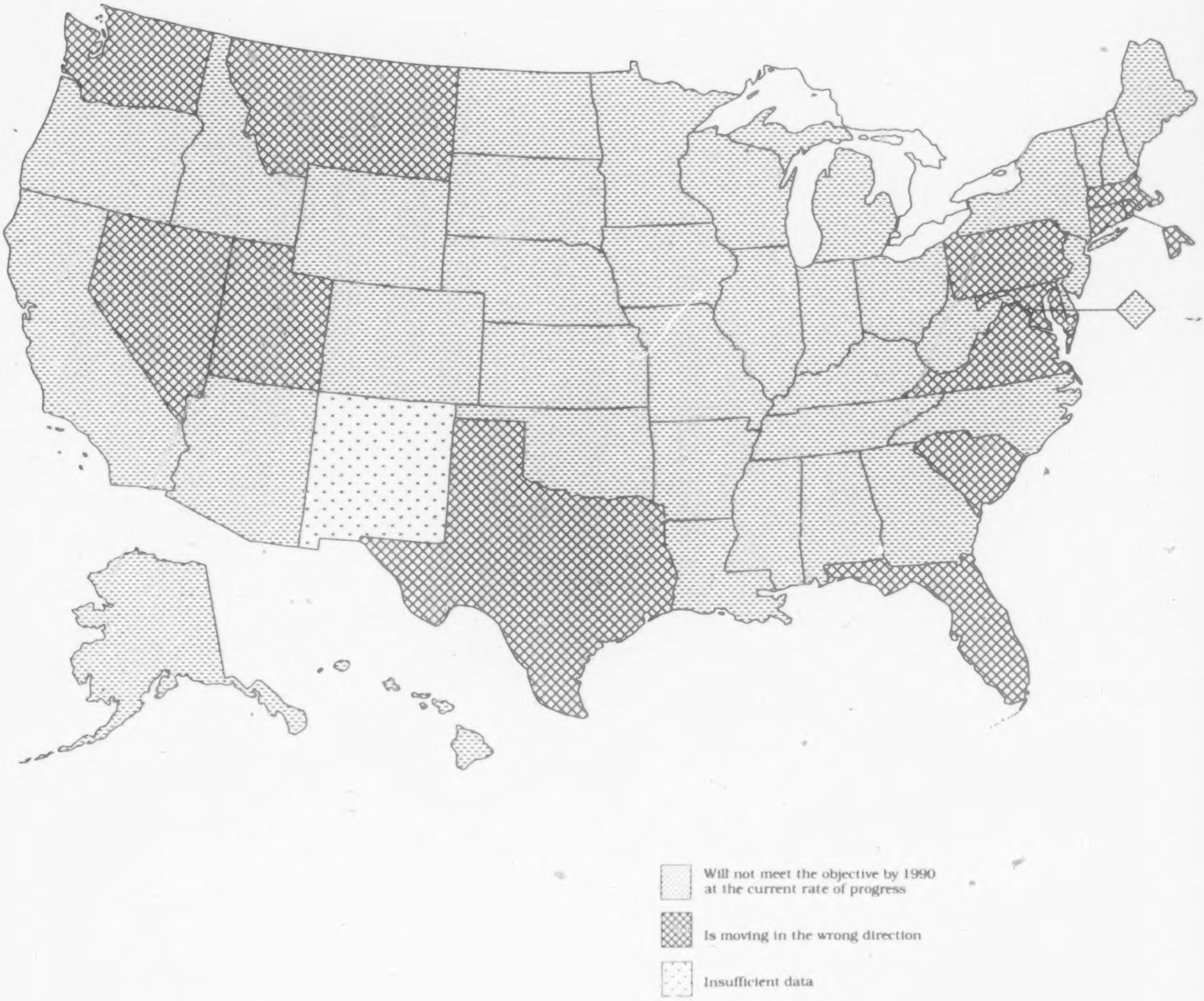
Progress Toward the Objectives:
Low Birthweight

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for low birthweight for all races and nonwhites at the current rate of progress?

	All Races		*Nonwhite*	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Alabama		N		N
Alaska	Y		Y	
Arizona		N	Y	
Arkansas		N		N
California		N	Y	
Colorado		N		N
Connecticut		N		N
Delaware		N		N
District of Columbia		N		N
Florida		N		N
Georgia		N		N
Hawaii		N	Y	
Idaho		N	Y	
Illinois		N		N
Indiana		N		N
Iowa	Y		Y	
Kansas		N		N
Kentucky		N		N
Louisiana		N		N
Maine	Y		•	•
Maryland		N		N
Massachusetts		N	Y	
Michigan		N		N
Minnesota	Y		Y	
Mississippi		N		N
Missouri		N		N
Montana		N	Y	
Nebraska	Y			N
Nevada		N		N
New Hampshire	Y		•	•
New Jersey		N		N
New Mexico		N	Y	
New York		N		N
North Carolina		N		N
North Dakota	Y		Y	
Ohio		N		N
Oklahoma		N	Y	
Oregon		N	Y	
Pennsylvania		N		N
Rhode Island		N	Y	
South Carolina		N		N
South Dakota		N	Y	
Tennessee		N		N
Texas		N		N
Utah		N	Y	
Vermont		N	•	•
Virginia		N		N
Washington		N	Y	
West Virginia		N		N
Wisconsin		N		N
Wyoming		N	Y	
United States		N		N

•Insufficient data.

Progress Toward the Early Prenatal Care Goal, All Races, 1985


Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction
Insufficient data

Progress Toward the Objectives: Early Prenatal Care

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for early prenatal care for all races and nonwhites at the current rate of progress?

	All Races		*Nonwhite*	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Alabama		N		N
Alaska		N		N
Arizona		N		N
Arkansas		N		N
California		N		N
Colorado		N		N
Connecticut		N		N
Delaware		N		N
District of Columbia		N		N
Florida		N		N
Georgia		N		N
Hawaii		N		N
Idaho		N		N
Illinois		N		N
Indiana		N		N
Iowa		N		N
Kansas		N		N
Kentucky		N		N
Louisiana		N		N
Maine		N		N
Maryland		N		N
Massachusetts		N		N
Michigan		N		N
Minnesota		N		N
Mississippi		N		N
Missouri		N		N
Montana		N		N
Nebraska		N		N
Nevada		N		N
New Hampshire		N	Y	
New Jersey		N		N
New Mexico	•	•	•	•
New York		N		N
North Carolina		N		N
North Dakota		N		N
Ohio		N		N
Oklahoma		N		N
Oregon		N		N
Pennsylvania		N		N
Rhode Island		N		N
South Carolina		N		N
South Dakota		N		N
Tennessee		N		N
Texas		N		N
Utah		N		N
Vermont		N		N
Virginia		N		N
Washington		N		N
West Virginia		N		N
Wisconsin		N		N
Wyoming		N		N
United States		N		N

•*Insufficient data.*

SECTION B: Medicaid and WIC Data

Medicaid and WIC Data

Women and Children Served with Federal and State WIC Funds

All states receive federal funding under the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), which provides food, nutrition education, and counseling and health care to pregnant and postpartum women and infants and children. Annual WIC appropriations are allocated to states based on a formula that takes into account factors such as the percentage of the eligible women and children being served and the amount of the total WIC appropriation.

Federal WIC funding levels have increased over the past few years so that more women, infants, and children are served. However, the proportion of eligible persons who actually are served remains small. In 1987 only 40.4 percent of eligible women and children received WIC services. In some states, less than one-third of all eligible persons actually are served (Table 2.18D).

In order to serve greater numbers of women and children, several states now supplement the federal WIC program with state resources. As of October 1987, sixteen jurisdictions (Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington State, and Wisconsin) appropriated funds for WIC. In nine of these jurisdictions (District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin), the funds are used specifically for program expansion. In these states, appropriated funds supplement the federal allocation to serve additional women, infants, and children. In two states (Michigan and Washington) the funds are designated specifically for program administration and nutrition services, not food benefits. In the remaining five states (Alaska, Arizona, Iowa, New Jersey, and Rhode Island), appropriated WIC funds are set aside to be used only in the event that the federal WIC grant is exceeded (a type of contingency fund).

This table shows, by state, the estimated number of women, infants, and children who were eligible for WIC in 1984; the number served with federal WIC funds in July 1987; and (where available) the number served in October 1987, with state WIC funds. The methods by which these figures were derived are described in the Technical Notes section of this book.

Characteristics of State Medicaid Programs for Children and Pregnant Women

The fifty-state chart measures states' response to new Medicaid options, as well as their response to important, preexisting options for coverage of children and pregnant women. The following provides a more detailed explanation of each information column:

- Maximum AFDC Payment, Family of Three: Percentage of Federal Poverty: The AFDC payment level, which depicts the basic Medicaid income eligibility test for most children in nearly all states, is shown in the first column. However, a few states have elected to use a different eligibility determination system for assessing whether a family qualifies for AFDC payments and/or Medicaid. In these states, even if a family's income exceeds the state's AFDC grant level, it is eligible to receive a small AFDC payment and Medicaid as long as its income falls below the standard of need. These thresholds (where applicable) are depicted parenthetically in the first column.
- Medically Needy Eligibility, Family of Three: Percentage of Federal Poverty: States have the option of extending Medicaid to certain

Women and Children Served with Federal and State WIC Funds

State	*Number of eligible women and children, 1984*	*Number served with federal WIC funds, July 1987*	*Number served with state WIC funds, October 1987*
Alabama	172,345	76,741	NA
Alaska	14,888	5,834	Contingency funds**
Arizona	109,554	56,295	Contingency funds**
Arkansas	109,166	36,831	NA
California	778,857	276,380	NA
Colorado	84,750	39,159	NA
Connecticut	64,360	43,791	NA
Delaware	18,305	7,347	NA
District of Columbia	19,036	11,246	*
Florida	299,461	119,354	NA
Georgia	229,471	106,701	NA
Hawaii	38,892	10,574	NA
Idaho	52,249	16,548	NA
Illinois	319,732	160,394	12,000
Indiana	167,976	70,845	*
Iowa	85,359	33,740	Contingency funds**
Kansas	75,609	27,954	NA
Kentucky	153,900	70,140	NA
Louisiana	188,736	91,508	NA
Maine	43,267	19,345	NA
Maryland	98,209	40,702	NA
Massachusetts	132,164	55,433	13,240
Michigan	256,550	127,339	Program administration***
Minnesota	107,351	55,704	1,068
Mississippi	143,400	92,458	NA
Missouri	157,275	58,432	NA
Montana	31,208	13,429	NA
Nebraska	51,765	19,729	NA
Nevada	21,038	12,910	NA
New Hampshire	24,514	13,222	NA
New Jersey	173,250	74,144	Contingency funds**
New Mexico	68,241	26,419	NA
New York	558,005	252,077	44,000
North Carolina	216,919	106,018	NA
North Dakota	25,388	13,223	NA
Ohio	313,828	179,047	NA
Oklahoma	115,205	49,772	NA
Oregon	80,379	34,305	NA
Pennsylvania	307,322	154,849	22,166
Rhode Island	24,910	13,773	Contingency funds**
South Carolina	133,738	77,727	NA
South Dakota	33,960	13,553	NA
Tennessee	175,147	75,337	NA
Texas	580,213	225,045	12,114****
Utah	91,702	33,013	NA
Vermont	18,507	15,042	NA
Virginia	158,595	69,350	NA
Washington	119,679	41,336	Program administration***
West Virginia	69,930	28,181	NA
Wisconsin	122,602	60,028	3,863
Wyoming	13,141	8,367	NA

NA Not applicable.
*State has appropriated funds; number of participants is not available.
**State WIC funds are available in the event that the federal WIC grant is overspent.
***State WIC appropriation is for program administration and nutrition services, not food benefits.
****September 1987.

Source: USDA, Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, and state WIC agencies.

Characteristics of State Medicaid Programs for Children and Pregnant Women, 1987

State	*Maximum AFDC payment, family of 3: percentage of federal poverty*	*Medically needy eligibility, family of 3: percentage of federal poverty*	*All financially needy children under 18*
Alabama	15.4	NA	No
Alaska	77.4	NA	Yes
Arizona	37.8	51.7	Yes
Arkansas	24.8	33.3	Yes
California	79.6	106.5	Yes
Colorado	44.6 (54.3)	NA	No
Connecticut	65.2	91.4	Yes
Delaware	40.0	NA	Yes
District of Columbia	47.0	62.6	Yes
Florida	34.1	46.3	Yes
Georgia	33.0	44.1	Yes
Hawaii	52.5	53.3	No
Idaho	39.2	NA	No
Illinois	44.1	59.1	Yes
Indiana	33.0	NA	No
Iowa	49.2	65.5	Yes
Kansas	46.7	59.4	Yes
Kentucky	25.4	34.5	No
Louisiana	24.5	33.3	No
Maine	52.3 (72.0)	69.8	Yes
Maryland	44.5	52.8	Yes
Massachusetts	63.4	84.9	Yes
Michigan	80.4 (69.6)	69.3	Yes
Minnesota	68.6	91.5	Yes
Mississippi	15.5 (47.4)	NA	Yes
Missouri	36.0	NA	Yes
Montana	45.7	52.1	Yes
Nebraska	45.2	58.1	Yes
Nevada	36.8	NA	No
New Hampshire	51.2	60.3	No
New Jersey	52.1	69.9	Yes
New Mexico	33.3	NA	No
New York	64.1	79.6	Yes
North Carolina	33.4	45.2	Yes
North Dakota	58.6	56.1	No
Ohio	39.0	NA	Yes
Oklahoma	40.0	53.8	Yes
Oregon	51.2	68.3	Yes
Pennsylvania	47.1	54.8	Yes
Rhode Island	64.9	81.7	Yes
South Carolina	25.7 (50.0)	NA	Yes
South Dakota	31.7	NA	No
Tennessee	20.0 (45.5)	26.8	Yes
Texas	23.7	31.6	Yes
Utah	48.5 (89.4)	64.6	Yes
Vermont	70.7	78.5	Yes
Virginia	37.5	43.0	No
Washington	63.5	71.6	No
West Virginia	32.1	37.4	No
Wisconsin	60.1	83.5	No
Wyoming	46.5	NA	No

NA Not applicable.
+ Authorized, but no implementation date. Details unknown.
*But only for those between AFDC payment level and 85% federal poverty level.
**State medically needy income level exceeds 100% of poverty.

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986					
Expanded financial coverage: pregnant women and infants	*Expanded financial coverage: children over 1*	*Income eligibility: percentage of federal poverty*	*Asset test waived*	*Continuous eligibility for pregnant women*	*Presumptive eligibility*
Yes	No	100	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	75	No	Yes	Yes
NA**	NA**	NA**	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	100	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	NA	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
+	+	+	+	+	+
No	No	NA	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	100	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
Yes	No	100	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	No
No	No	NA	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	100	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	100	No	No	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	NA	No	No	No
Yes	No	100	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	85	No	Yes*	No
Yes	Yes	100	No	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	No	100	Yes	Yes	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	100	No	Yes	No
+	+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+	Yes
Yes	Yes	100	No	Yes	No
No	No	NA	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	90	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	100	Yes	Yes	No
No	No	NA	No	No	Yes
No	No	NA	No	No	No

individuals and families whose incomes are too high to qualify for a cash payment but who have incurred sufficient medical expenses so that they cannot meet the cost of necessary care. States opting to provide coverage of this "medically needy" population must, at a minimum, cover all pregnant women and children who would qualify for mandatory coverage if their incomes were lower. As of November 1987, medically needy coverage was not available (NA) in fourteen of the fifty-one jurisdictions shown on the chart (fifty states and the District of Columbia). The medically needy income eligibility level (MNIL) in the other thirty-seven states is shown as a percentage of the federal poverty level. In 1987 the MNIL (which can be set at a level up to 133 percent of the AFDC payment level) ranged from a low of 26.8 percent of the federal poverty level in Texas to a high of 106.5 percent of poverty in California.

- All Financially Needy Children Under Eighteen: Since 1965 states have had the option of covering all financially needy children younger than twenty-one. In 1981, as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (P. L. 97-35), states were given the option of stopping coverage at age eighteen. A financially needy child is any child who qualifies for AFDC on the basis of income and resources but who is not "dependent" within the meaning of the AFDC program (that is, he or she does not live in a household in which one parent is dead, absent, incapacitated, or unemployed). These children also are known as "Ribicoff" children after the Senate sponsor of the 1965 amendment adding them as an optional coverage group. The classic Ribicoff child is one living in a two-parent working family, but other Ribicoff children include those living in institutions for the retarded, in foster care arrangements, or alone. As of 1987, seventeen of fifty-one jurisdictions still failed to cover all Ribicoff children younger than eighteen.

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986: In 1986 Congress amended the Medicaid program to provide states considerable new flexibility to strengthen and expand coverage of pregnant women and children. These amendments, contained in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (OBRA '86), permit states to:

- Cover women and infants with family incomes between the AFDC eligibility level and the federal poverty level;
- Phase in coverage of children ages one to five with family incomes between the AFDC eligibility level and the federal poverty level;
- Waive application of any asset test in the case of pregnant women and children younger than five;
- Provide continuous coverage to pregnant women, throughout their pregnancies and the sixty-day postpartum period, regardless of a change in income;
- Provide presumptive (i.e., immediate and temporary) eligibility to pregnant women during the period when their formal applications are considered.

- Expanded Financial Coverage: Pregnant Women and Infants: This column depicts states that have elected to take advantage of the OBRA '86 option to raise the income eligibility level above the AFDC level. A state is listed as a "yes" if it has not only enacted enabling legislation but also has a fixed effective date. Texas, Utah, and Illinois have passed enabling legislation but have no effective dates. Thus, they are indicated with a cross mark.

A total of twenty-six jurisdictions (twenty-five states and the District of Columbia) have expanded income eligibility for pregnant women and infants. While California's income eligibility levels already exceed those permitted under OBRA '86, it has not taken advantage of any of the law's other flexibility measures. While Minnesota enacted other portions of the new law, it elected to use the medically needy income eligibility level for pregnant women and children.

- Expanded Financial Coverage: Children Over Age One: A total of twenty-one jurisdictions (twenty states and the District of Columbia) have elected to continue coverage to children beyond age one. Of the states adopting the 1986 reforms, only five (Alabama, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and South Carolina) have not yet elected to continue the expanded coverage of pregnant women and infants beyond infancy.

- Income Eligibility: Percentage of Federal Poverty: Of the implementing states, all but three (Arkansas, Oregon, and Washington State) have established income eligibility for newly covered pregnant women and children at the federal poverty level.
- Asset Test Waived: Of the implementing jurisdictions, sixteen (fifteen states and the District of Columbia) have waived the asset test entirely. It is important to note that virtually all of the remaining states, while not waiving the asset test, broadened and simplified it considerably, eliminating from consideration such assets as homes, cars, and income-producing property. States that have not waived the asset test are designated with a "No."
- Continuous Eligibility for Pregnant Women: Twenty-two of the implementing jurisdictions (twenty-one states and the District of Columbia) have guaranteed continuous eligibility for pregnant women. States that have not provided for continuous eligibility for pregnant women are designated with a "No."
- Presumptive Eligibility: Nine states have implemented a presumptive eligibility program in all or part of the state. Wisconsin is the only state that has implemented presumptive eligibility but none of the other expanded coverage options.

SECTION C: State and City Ranking Tables

Infant mortality consists of neonatal and postneonatal mortality. The nation's highest rates of infant mortality and neonatal mortality were concentrated among southern states. Postneonatal mortality rates were highest among western states.

TABLE 2.1A

Infant Mortality Rate, Total, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Rhode Island	8.2
2	Vermont	8.5
3	Nevada	8.5
4	North Dakota	8.5
5	Minnesota	8.8
6	Hawaii	8.8
7	Massachusetts	9.1
8	Maine	9.1
9	Wisconsin	9.1
10	Kansas	9.3
11	New Hampshire	9.3
12	Colorado	9.4
13	Iowa	9.5
14	California	9.5
15	Utah	9.6
16	Nebraska	9.6
17	Arizona	9.7
18	Texas	9.8
19	Oregon	9.9
20	South Dakota	9.9
21	Connecticut	10.0
22	Missouri	10.2
23	Montana	10.3
24	Ohio	10.3
25	Idaho	10.4
26	New Jersey	10.6
27	New Mexico	10.6
28	Washington	10.7
29	West Virginia	10.7
30	New York	10.8
31	Alaska	10.8
32	Oklahoma	10.9
33	Indiana	10.9
34	Pennsylvania	11.0
35	Kentucky	11.2
36	Florida	11.3
37	Tennessee	11.4
38	Michigan	11.4
39	Virginia	11.5
40	Arkansas	11.6
41	Illinois	11.7
42	North Carolina	11.8
43	Maryland	11.9
44	Louisiana	11.9
45	Wyoming	12.2
46	Alabama	12.6
47	Georgia	12.7
48	Mississippi	13.7
49	South Carolina	14.2
50	Delaware	14.8
51	District of Columbia	20.8
	United States	10.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.1B

Neonatal Mortality Rate, Total, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Nevada	4.8
2	Montana	5.0
3	Alaska	5.1
4	Oregon	5.3
5	Vermont	5.4
6	South Dakota	5.4
7	North Dakota	5.4
8	Minnesota	5.4
9	Utah	5.4
10	Colorado	5.5
11	Wisconsin	5.6
12	Hawaii	5.8
13	Iowa	5.9
14	Arizona	5.9
15	Kansas	6.0
16	Rhode Island	6.0
17	California	6.0
18	Texas	6.2
19	Washington	6.2
20	Nebraska	6.2
21	New Mexico	6.3
22	Idaho	6.3
23	New Hampshire	6.3
24	Wyoming	6.4
25	Missouri	6.5
26	Maine	6.5
27	Massachusetts	6.5
28	Ohio	6.7
29	Oklahoma	6.8
30	Arkansas	7.1
31	New Jersey	7.2
32	West Virginia	7.3
33	New York	7.4
34	Florida	7.4
35	Indiana	7.5
36	Kentucky	7.5
37	Tennessee	7.5
38	Pennsylvania	7.6
39	Louisiana	7.7
40	Michigan	7.8
41	North Carolina	7.8
42	Connecticut	7.8
43	Illinois	8.0
44	Virginia	8.1
45	Maryland	8.2
46	Alabama	8.3
47	Mississippi	8.4
48	Georgia	8.6
49	South Carolina	10.0
50	Delaware	10.6
51	District of Columbia	15.9
	United States	7.0

TABLE 2.1C

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Total, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Connecticut	2.2
2	Massachusetts	2.5
3	Maine	2.6
4	New Hampshire	3.0
5	Hawaii	3.0
6	North Dakota	3.2
7	Kansas	3.3
8	Pennsylvania	3.4
9	New Jersey	3.4
10	Minnesota	3.4
11	New York	3.4
12	West Virginia	3.4
13	Nebraska	3.4
14	Virginia	3.4
15	Indiana	3.4
16	Wisconsin	3.5
17	California	3.5
18	Iowa	3.6
19	Ohio	3.6
20	Texas	3.6
21	Michigan	3.6
22	Maryland	3.7
23	Nevada	3.7
24	Kentucky	3.7
25	Missouri	3.8
26	Illinois	3.8
27	Arizona	3.8
28	Tennessee	3.8
29	Florida	3.9
30	Colorado	3.9
31	North Carolina	4.0
32	Oklahoma	4.0
33	Georgia	4.1
34	Idaho	4.1
35	Delaware	4.2
36	Louisiana	4.2
37	Utah	4.2
38	South Carolina	4.2
39	Alabama	4.3
40	New Mexico	4.4
41	Washington	4.5
42	South Dakota	4.5
43	Arkansas	4.5
44	Oregon	4.6
45	District of Columbia	4.9
46	Montana	5.3
47	Mississippi	5.3
48	Alaska	5.8
49	Wyoming	5.8
	United States	3.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.2A

Infant Mortality Rate, White, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Hawaii	7.5
2	Rhode Island	8.1
3	Massachusetts	8.2
4	North Dakota	8.4
5	Wisconsin	8.5
6	Connecticut	8.5
7	Vermont	8.5
8	Louisiana	8.6
9	Nevada	8.7
10	Minnesota	8.8
11	New Jersey	8.8
12	Tennessee	8.9
13	South Dakota	8.9
14	Texas	9.0
15	Kansas	9.0
16	Nebraska	9.0
17	Missouri	9.0
18	Colorado	9.1
19	Maryland	9.1
20	California	9.2
21	Maine	9.2
22	New Hampshire	9.2
23	Florida	9.2
24	Illinois	9.3
25	Virginia	9.3
26	Mississippi	9.3
27	Ohio	9.3
28	Michigan	9.3
29	New York	9.4
30	Iowa	9.4
31	North Carolina	9.4
32	Arizona	9.4
33	Georgia	9.5
34	Pennsylvania	9.5
35	Alaska	9.6
36	South Carolina	9.6
37	Utah	9.7
38	Oregon	9.7
39	Montana	9.8
40	Indiana	10.0
41	Kentucky	10.3
42	Alabama	10.4
43	West Virginia	10.4
44	Idaho	10.5
45	New Mexico	10.6
46	Oklahoma	10.8
47	Washington	10.9
48	Arkansas	10.9
49	Delaware	11.6
50	Wyoming	12.2
	United States	9.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

While the infant mortality rate for whites for the country declined slightly between 1984 and 1985, the rate actually increased in seventeen states (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) and failed to improve in two others (Missouri and Ohio).

White postneonatal mortality rates were highest in western states. In Montana, white postneonatal mortality actually exceeded white neonatal mortality in 1985.

TABLE 2.2B

Neonatal Mortality Rate, White, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Nevada	4.5
2	Montana	4.8
3	Alaska	5.1
4	Wisconsin	5.2
5	Oregon	5.2
6	Colorado	5.2
7	North Dakota	5.3
8	Minnesota	5.4
9	Vermont	5.4
10	South Dakota	5.4
11	Tennessee	5.5
12	Utah	5.5
13	Mississippi	5.5
14	Texas	5.7
15	Missouri	5.8
16	California	5.8
17	Iowa	5.8
18	Kansas	5.8
19	Arizona	5.9
20	Louisiana	5.9
21	Rhode Island	5.9
22	Nebraska	5.9
23	Florida	6.0
24	Maryland	6.0
25	Massachusetts	6.0
26	Ohio	6.1
27	North Carolina	6.1
28	Michigan	6.2
29	New Jersey	6.3
30	Washington	6.3
31	New Hampshire	6.3
32	New Mexico	6.3
33	Illinois	6.4
34	Wyoming	6.4
35	Idaho	6.5
36	Virginia	6.5
37	Georgia	6.6
38	South Carolina	6.6
39	New York	6.6
40	Connecticut	6.6
41	Maine	6.6
42	Arkansas	6.7
43	Pennsylvania	6.7
44	Indiana	6.7
45	Oklahoma	6.8
46	Kentucky	6.8
47	Alabama	7.0
48	West Virginia	7.0
49	Delaware	8.6
	United States	6.1

TABLE 2.2C

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, White, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Connecticut	1.9
2	Massachusetts	2.2
3	New Jersey	2.5
4	Maine	2.6
5	Louisiana	2.7
6	Virginia	2.8
7	New York	2.8
8	Illinois	2.8
9	Pennsylvania	2.8
10	New Hampshire	2.9
11	Georgia	2.9
12	South Carolina	3.0
13	Maryland	3.0
14	Nebraska	3.1
15	North Dakota	3.1
16	Michigan	3.1
17	Kansas	3.2
18	Ohio	3.2
19	Indiana	3.2
20	Florida	3.2
21	Missouri	3.2
22	Texas	3.3
23	Wisconsin	3.3
24	North Carolina	3.3
25	California	3.3
26	West Virginia	3.3
27	Minnesota	3.4
28	Alabama	3.4
29	Tennessee	3.4
30	South Dakota	3.5
31	Kentucky	3.5
32	Arizona	3.5
33	Iowa	3.6
34	Mississippi	3.7
35	Colorado	3.8
36	Oklahoma	4.0
37	Idaho	4.1
38	Utah	4.2
39	Nevada	4.2
40	Arkansas	4.2
41	New Mexico	4.3
42	Oregon	4.5
43	Alaska	4.5
44	Washington	4.6
45	Montana	5.0
46	Wyoming	5.8
	United States	3.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Infant mortality is a particularly serious problem among black Americans. The lowest reported state black infant mortality rate in 1985 (12.4) was greater than the highest white rate (12.2).

Like the black neonatal mortality rate for the country as a whole, the neonatal death rate increased or failed to improve between 1984 and 1985 in seventeen of the twenty-nine states for which sufficient data are available (California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia). In Massachusetts, the rate increased dramatically, from 8.8 to 14.0.

TABLE 2.3A

Infant Mortality Rate, Black, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Arizona	12.4
2	Washington	12.6
3	Arkansas	14.2
4	Kansas	14.4
5	Minnesota	15.5
6	Texas	15.5
7	Colorado	15.9
8	New York	16.1
9	California	16.3
10	Ohio	16.9
11	Missouri	17.0
12	Alabama	17.0
13	Louisiana	17.2
14	Wisconsin	17.4
15	North Carolina	17.8
16	Florida	17.8
17	Oklahoma	18.5
18	New Jersey	18.8
19	Maryland	18.9
20	Mississippi	18.9
21	Georgia	19.0
22	Virginia	19.2
23	Indiana	19.5
24	Tennessee	20.2
25	Pennsylvania	20.4
26	Kentucky	20.5
27	Massachusetts	20.8
28	Connecticut	20.9
29	Illinois	21.4
30	South Carolina	21.8
31	Michigan	22.4
32	District of Columbia	23.7
33	Delaware	25.8
	United States	18.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.3B

Neonatal Mortality Rate, Black, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Arkansas	8.5
2	Kansas	9.2
3	Texas	9.5
4	California	10.1
5	Missouri	10.2
6	New York	10.6
7	Louisiana	10.7
8	Ohio	10.9
9	Alabama	11.0
10	Wisconsin	11.6
11	Florida	11.8
12	New Jersey	11.8
13	Mississippi	11.9
14	Oklahoma	12.1
15	North Carolina	12.1
16	Georgia	12.7
17	Maryland	13.5
18	Pennsylvania	13.5
19	Virginia	13.6
20	Indiana	13.8
21	Massachusetts	14.0
22	Illinois	14.0
23	Kentucky	14.2
24	Tennessee	14.8
25	South Carolina	15.6
26	Michigan	16.0
27	Connecticut	16.6
28	Delaware	17.5
29	District of Columbia	18.2
	United States	12.1

TABLE 2.3C

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Black, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Maryland	5.3
2	Tennessee	5.4
3	New York	5.5
4	District of Columbia	5.5
5	Virginia	5.5
6	Indiana	5.6
7	Arkansas	5.7
8	North Carolina	5.7
9	Wisconsin	5.8
10	Texas	6.0
11	Alabama	6.0
12	Ohio	6.1
13	Florida	6.1
14	South Carolina	6.2
15	California	6.2
16	Kentucky	6.3
17	Georgia	6.3
18	Michigan	6.4
19	Oklahoma	6.4
20	Louisiana	6.4
21	Massachusetts	6.8
22	Missouri	6.8
23	Pennsylvania	6.8
24	New Jersey	7.0
25	Mississippi	7.0
26	Illinois	7.4
	United States	6.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Nonwhite infant mortality rates include deaths of infants who were Asian, black, Native American, and other races. While higher than white infant mortality rates and infant mortality for all races, overall nonwhite infant mortality rates in 1985 were lower than the rates for black infants.

Between 1984 and 1985, nonwhite neonatal mortality rates rose in sixteen states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee).

TABLE 2.4A

Infant Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Hawaii	9.3
2	Minnesota	9.4
3	Washington	9.5
4	New Mexico	10.7
5	California	11.0
6	Oklahoma	11.0
7	Arizona	11.3
8	Oregon	11.4
9	Kansas	11.7
10	Colorado	13.2
11	Arkansas	13.8
12	Alaska	13.8
13	Texas	14.0
14	New York	14.7
15	Wisconsin	14.9
16	South Dakota	14.9
17	Ohio	16.1
18	Missouri	16.3
19	New Jersey	16.6
20	Louisiana	16.7
21	Massachusetts	16.7
22	Alabama	16.8
23	Nebraska	16.9
24	North Carolina	17.0
25	Florida	17.2
26	Maryland	17.5
27	Virginia	17.6
28	Indiana	18.3
29	Georgia	18.5
30	Mississippi	18.7
31	Connecticut	19.1
32	Pennsylvania	19.1
33	Tennessee	19.4
34	Kentucky	19.7
35	Illinois	19.9
36	Michigan	20.8
37	South Carolina	21.4
38	District of Columbia	22.9
39	Delaware	24.8
	United States	15.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.4B

Neonatal Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Washington	5.2
2	Hawaii	5.9
3	Minnesota	5.9
4	Arizona	6.2
5	California	6.6
6	Oklahoma	6.9
7	Kansas	7.2
8	Arkansas	8.2
9	Colorado	8.2
10	Texas	8.5
11	Wisconsin	9.4
12	New York	9.6
13	Missouri	10.1
14	Ohio	10.3
15	New Jersey	10.4
16	Louisiana	10.4
17	Alabama	10.8
18	Massachusetts	11.0
19	Florida	11.4
20	North Carolina	11.4
21	Mississippi	11.7
22	Georgia	12.3
23	Virginia	12.4
24	Maryland	12.5
25	Pennsylvania	12.8
26	Illinois	13.0
27	Indiana	13.1
28	Kentucky	13.6
29	Tennessee	14.2
30	Michigan	14.9
31	Connecticut	15.1
32	South Carolina	15.4
33	Delaware	17.0
34	District of Columbia	17.6
	United States	10.3

TABLE 2.4C

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Rate*
1	Hawaii	3.4
2	Oklahoma	4.1
3	Washington	4.2
4	California	4.3
5	Maryland	5.0
6	New York	5.1
7	Arizona	5.1
8	Indiana	5.2
9	Virginia	5.2
10	Tennessee	5.2
11	District of Columbia	5.3
12	Texas	5.5
13	Wisconsin	5.5
14	North Carolina	5.5
15	Arkansas	5.6
16	Massachusetts	5.7
17	Ohio	5.8
18	Florida	5.9
19	Michigan	5.9
20	Alabama	6.0
21	Kentucky	6.0
22	South Carolina	6.1
23	Georgia	6.2
24	New Jersey	6.3
25	Missouri	6.3
26	Louisiana	6.3
27	Pennsylvania	6.3
28	Illinois	6.9
29	Mississippi	7.0
30	Alaska	8.8
	United States	5.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births that Were Low Birthweight, 1985

TABLE 2.5A

Total

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Minnesota	4.8
2	Alaska	4.9
3	North Dakota	4.9
4	New Hampshire	5.0
5	Oregon	5.1
6	Maine	5.1
7	Iowa	5.1
8	Washington	5.3
9	Wisconsin	5.3
10	Nebraska	5.3
11	South Dakota	5.5
12	Idaho	5.5
13	Montana	5.7
14	Utah	5.7
15	Massachusetts	5.8
16	Vermont	6.0
17	California	6.0
18	Kansas	6.1
19	Arizona	6.2
20	Rhode Island	6.3
21	Indiana	6.4
22	Oklahoma	6.4
23	Hawaii	6.5
24	Ohio	6.6
25	Pennsylvania	6.6
26	Connecticut	6.6
27	Missouri	6.7
28	Texas	6.8
29	Michigan	6.8
30	New Jersey	6.8
31	West Virginia	6.9
32	Nevada	6.9
33	Virginia	7.0
34	New York	7.0
35	Kentucky	7.0
36	Wyoming	7.1
37	New Mexico	7.1
38	Illinois	7.2
39	Delaware	7.3
40	Florida	7.5
41	Maryland	7.6
42	Colorado	7.7
43	Tennessee	7.9
44	North Carolina	7.9
45	Arkansas	8.0
46	Alabama	8.0
47	Georgia	8.1
48	South Carolina	8.6
49	Louisiana	8.7
50	Mississippi	8.8
51	District of Columbia	13.3
	United States	6.8

TABLE 2.5B

White

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Alaska	4.5
2	Minnesota	4.6
3	Wisconsin	4.6
4	North Dakota	4.8
5	Nebraska	4.9
6	Oregon	4.9
7	Washington	5.0
8	New Hampshire	5.0
9	Iowa	5.0
10	Maine	5.1
11	South Dakota	5.2
12	District of Columbia	5.2
13	Hawaii	5.2
14	California	5.3
15	Illinois	5.4
16	Michigan	5.4
17	Massachusetts	5.4
18	Maryland	5.4
19	Idaho	5.5
20	Pennsylvania	5.5
21	Kansas	5.5
22	New Jersey	5.5
23	Virginia	5.5
24	Missouri	5.6
25	New York	5.6
26	Montana	5.6
27	Utah	5.6
28	Connecticut	5.7
29	Delaware	5.7
30	Ohio	5.7
31	Indiana	5.8
32	Louisiana	5.9
33	Oklahoma	5.9
34	South Carolina	5.9
35	Rhode Island	5.9
36	Texas	5.9
37	Mississippi	5.9
38	Arizona	5.9
39	North Carolina	6.0
40	Vermont	6.0
41	Alabama	6.0
42	Florida	6.0
43	Nevada	6.1
44	Georgia	6.1
45	Tennessee	6.4
46	Kentucky	6.5
47	Arkansas	6.6
48	West Virginia	6.7
49	Wyoming	7.1
50	New Mexico	7.3
51	Colorado	7.4
	United States	5.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births that Were Low Birthweight, 1985

TABLE 2.5C

Black

Rank	State	Percent
1	Hawaii	9.5
2	Minnesota	9.8
3	Iowa	10.2
4	Massachusetts	10.3
5	Utah	10.4
6	Washington	10.5
7	New Mexico	10.5
8	Alaska	10.6
9	Rhode Island	10.7
10	Virginia	11.5
11	Oregon	11.6
12	West Virginia	11.7
13	Indiana	11.7
14	Georgia	11.7
15	California	11.9
16	New York	11.9
17	Ohio	11.9
18	Nebraska	12.0
19	Alabama	12.0
20	Oklahoma	12.0
21	Kansas	12.1
22	Texas	12.2
23	New Jersey	12.2
24	Kentucky	12.2
25	Mississippi	12.2
26	Nevada	12.3
27	Florida	12.4
28	Arizona	12.4
29	Arkansas	12.5
30	Maryland	12.5
31	Wisconsin	12.6
32	North Carolina	12.7
33	Delaware	12.9
34	Missouri	12.9
35	Tennessee	12.9
36	South Carolina	13.0
37	Colorado	13.1
38	Louisiana	13.1
39	Pennsylvania	13.4
40	Connecticut	13.5
41	Illinois	13.5
42	Michigan	13.6
43	District of Columbia	15.3
	United States	12.4

Low birthweight was more than twice as high among black infants as white infants.

TABLE 2.5D

Nonwhite

Rank	State	Percent
1	Alaska	5.9
2	North Dakota	5.9
3	New Mexico	6.0
4	Montana	6.0
5	Utah	6.7
6	Hawaii	6.9
7	South Dakota	7.0
8	Wyoming	7.1
9	Idaho	7.1
10	Washington	7.4
11	Oregon	7.5
12	Minnesota	7.6
13	Arizona	7.7
14	Oklahoma	8.5
15	Iowa	8.5
16	California	8.7
17	Massachusetts	9.0
18	Rhode Island	9.7
19	Nebraska	10.0
20	Nevada	10.7
21	Wisconsin	10.8
22	Virginia	10.9
23	Kansas	10.9
24	West Virginia	11.0
25	New York	11.1
26	Indiana	11.4
27	Texas	11.4
28	New Jersey	11.4
29	Colorado	11.4
30	Ohio	11.4
31	Georgia	11.6
32	Kentucky	11.8
33	Alabama	12.0
34	Maryland	12.0
35	Mississippi	12.1
36	Florida	12.1
37	North Carolina	12.2
38	Arkansas	12.4
39	Missouri	12.4
40	Delaware	12.5
41	Connecticut	12.6
42	Tennessee	12.7
43	Pennsylvania	12.8
44	South Carolina	12.8
45	Louisiana	12.8
46	Michigan	12.8
47	Illinois	12.9
48	District of Columbia	15.0
	United States	11.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, Total, 1985

TABLE 2.6A

Early Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Rhode Island	86.0
2	Connecticut	85.8
3	Iowa	85.4
4	Massachusetts	85.1
5	New Hampshire	84.7
6	Wisconsin	82.9
7	North Dakota	82.7
8	Ohio	82.2
9	Maine	82.0
10	New Jersey	81.8
11	Utah	81.7
12	Michigan	81.7
13	Kansas	81.1
14	Nebraska	80.4
15	Missouri	80.3
16	Vermont	80.0
17	Maryland	80.0
18	Virginia	79.8
19	Minnesota	79.5
20	Wyoming	79.4
21	Pennsylvania	78.8
22	Montana	78.4
23	Louisiana	78.3
24	Illinois	77.9
25	North Carolina	77.9
26	Delaware	77.8
27	Washington	77.8
28	Colorado	77.6
29	Indiana	77.4
30	Idaho	76.2
31	Kentucky	76.2
32	California	75.7
33	Hawaii	75.4
34	Alaska	75.3
35	Oregon	75.1
36	Tennessee	75.1
37	Mississippi	75.0
38	Georgia	74.8
39	Nevada	74.5
40	South Dakota	73.4
41	Alabama	73.2
42	New York	72.4
43	West Virginia	71.5
44	Arizona	71.3
45	Oklahoma	70.6
46	Arkansas	69.0
47	South Carolina	68.3
48	Florida	67.9
49	Texas	67.6
50	District of Columbia	59.4
51	New Mexico	58.6
	United States	76.2

TABLE 2.6B

Late or No Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Iowa	2.1
2	Rhode Island	2.3
3	New Hampshire	2.4
4	North Dakota	2.5
5	Massachusetts	2.6
6	Michigan	2.9
7	Wisconsin	3.0
8	Connecticut	3.0
9	Utah	3.1
10	Nebraska	3.4
11	Ohio	3.4
12	Vermont	3.5
13	Maine	3.5
14	Minnesota	3.9
15	Kansas	3.9
16	Virginia	4.0
17	Missouri	4.0
18	Maryland	4.1
19	Montana	4.1
20	New Jersey	4.2
21	North Carolina	4.2
22	Delaware	4.3
23	Mississippi	4.3
24	Wyoming	4.3
25	Alaska	4.4
26	Illinois	4.5
27	Washington	4.7
28	Pennsylvania	4.9
29	Louisiana	4.9
30	Kentucky	5.1
31	Hawaii	5.1
32	Indiana	5.1
33	Georgia	5.3
34	Idaho	5.4
35	Colorado	5.4
36	California	5.4
37	Tennessee	5.5
38	South Dakota	5.6
39	Oregon	5.6
40	Nevada	6.0
41	West Virginia	6.1
42	Alabama	6.2
43	Oklahoma	7.3
44	Arkansas	7.4
45	Arizona	7.7
46	South Carolina	8.0
47	New York	8.9
48	Florida	9.0
49	Texas	11.0
50	District of Columbia	11.4
51	New Mexico	13.4
	United States	5.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Adequacy of Mother's Prenatal Care, Total, 1985

TABLE 2.6C

Adequate Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Hampshire	81.1
2	Massachusetts	80.0
3	Iowa	79.8
4	Connecticut	79.7
5	Rhode Island	77.6
6	Wisconsin	77.2
7	Michigan	76.8
8	Maine	76.5
9	Kansas	76.2
10	Ohio	75.6
11	Missouri	73.5
12	Virginia	73.3
13	Maryland	73.2
14	North Carolina	72.8
15	Nebraska	72.3
16	New Jersey	72.0
17	Washington	71.6
18	Utah	70.6
19	Minnesota	70.6
20	Indiana	70.6
21	Colorado	70.5
22	Pennsylvania	70.5
23	Wyoming	69.9
24	Montana	69.7
25	Oregon	69.3
26	Idaho	68.9
27	Kentucky	68.8
28	Illinois	68.1
29	Mississippi	68.0
30	Tennessee	68.0
31	Georgia	68.0
32	Delaware	67.7
33	Hawaii	67.4
34	Nevada	66.6
35	Alabama	66.1
36	North Dakota	65.7
37	Louisiana	65.2
38	Alaska	64.1
39	Vermont	63.6
40	Arizona	63.1
41	South Dakota	62.5
42	Arkansas	61.8
43	Oklahoma	61.7
44	West Virginia	61.4
45	Florida	60.6
46	New York	60.2
47	South Carolina	59.4
48	Texas	57.7
49	District of Columbia	51.1
50	New Mexico	50.2
	United States	68.2

TABLE 2.6D

Inadequate Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Hampshire	2.8
2	Iowa	2.9
3	Maine	3.1
4	Massachusetts	3.3
5	Rhode Island	3.5
6	Connecticut	3.8
7	Michigan	3.9
8	Wisconsin	4.1
9	Minnesota	4.5
10	North Dakota	4.6
11	Vermont	4.6
12	Utah	4.7
13	Ohio	4.7
14	Nebraska	4.8
15	Kansas	5.0
16	Virginia	5.6
17	Maryland	5.6
18	North Carolina	5.6
19	Missouri	5.9
20	Washington	6.0
21	Wyoming	6.1
22	New Jersey	6.1
23	Delaware	6.3
24	Montana	6.3
25	Pennsylvania	6.6
26	Idaho	6.6
27	Illinois	6.7
28	Indiana	6.7
29	Oregon	6.9
30	Mississippi	6.9
31	Kentucky	7.1
32	Colorado	7.2
33	Hawaii	7.3
34	Alaska	7.3
35	Georgia	7.7
36	Tennessee	8.0
37	Louisiana	8.3
38	South Dakota	8.4
39	West Virginia	8.7
40	Alabama	9.0
41	Nevada	9.0
42	Arkansas	9.4
43	Arizona	9.8
44	Oklahoma	9.9
45	South Carolina	10.7
46	Florida	11.8
47	New York	12.2
48	New Mexico	14.4
49	District of Columbia	14.4
50	Texas	14.9
	United States	7.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, White, 1985

TABLE 2.7A

Early Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Connecticut	88.6
2	Rhode Island	87.9
3	Massachusetts	86.4
4	Maryland	86.0
5	Iowa	85.9
6	Mississippi	85.3
7	Wisconsin	85.2
8	Louisiana	85.2
9	New Jersey	85.2
10	New Hampshire	84.6
11	Ohio	84.6
12	North Dakota	84.3
13	Virginia	83.9
14	Michigan	83.9
15	North Carolina	83.6
16	Utah	82.8
17	Kansas	82.6
18	Missouri	82.6
19	Delaware	82.6
20	Pennsylvania	82.5
21	Maine	82.1
22	Nebraska	81.8
23	Illinois	81.7
24	Minnesota	81.2
25	Georgia	81.2
26	Alabama	81.0
27	Montana	81.0
28	Wyoming	80.2
29	Vermont	80.1
30	Indiana	79.5
31	Washington	79.3
32	District of Columbia	78.9
33	Tennessee	78.6
34	Colorado	78.5
35	Alaska	78.4
36	Hawaii	78.3
37	New York	78.2
38	Kentucky	77.6
39	South Dakota	77.5
40	South Carolina	77.4
41	Nevada	77.2
42	Idaho	76.6
43	California	76.4
44	Oregon	75.9
45	Oklahoma	74.2
46	Arkansas	74.2
47	Florida	73.9
48	Arizona	73.5
49	West Virginia	72.2
50	Texas	69.2
51	New Mexico	61.1
	United States	79.4

TABLE 2.7B

Late or No Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Rhode Island	1.9
2	North Dakota	1.9
3	Iowa	2.0
4	Connecticut	2.2
5	Massachusetts	2.3
6	Wisconsin	2.3
7	Michigan	2.4
8	New Hampshire	2.4
9	Mississippi	2.4
10	Maryland	2.6
11	North Carolina	2.7
12	Utah	2.7
13	Ohio	2.8
14	Virginia	3.0
15	Louisiana	3.0
16	Nebraska	3.0
17	Minnesota	3.1
18	Delaware	3.1
19	Montana	3.2
20	New Jersey	3.2
21	South Dakota	3.3
22	Missouri	3.4
23	Maine	3.4
24	Vermont	3.5
25	Pennsylvania	3.5
26	Kansas	3.6
27	Illinois	3.6
28	Hawaii	3.7
29	Alaska	3.8
30	Georgia	3.9
31	Wyoming	4.0
32	Washington	4.2
33	Indiana	4.3
34	Alabama	4.3
35	Tennessee	4.4
36	Kentucky	4.6
37	South Carolina	4.8
38	Colorado	5.1
39	Idaho	5.2
40	California	5.2
41	Nevada	5.2
42	Oregon	5.4
43	District of Columbia	5.4
44	Arkansas	5.6
45	West Virginia	5.9
46	Oklahoma	6.0
47	New York	6.3
48	Arizona	6.9
49	Florida	7.1
50	Texas	10.6
51	New Mexico	12.5
	United States	4.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Adequacy of Mother's Prenatal Care, White, 1985

TABLE 2.7C

Adequate Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Connecticut	83.1
2	Massachusetts	81.4
3	New Hampshire	81.1
4	Mississippi	80.9
5	Iowa	80.4
6	Wisconsin	80.3
7	Maryland	80.0
8	Rhode Island	79.7
9	North Carolina	79.7
10	Michigan	79.1
11	Ohio	78.2
12	Virginia	78.1
13	Kansas	78.0
14	Louisiana	77.2
15	Missouri	76.9
16	Maine	76.6
17	New Jersey	76.5
18	Alabama	76.1
19	Georgia	75.4
20	Pennsylvania	74.2
21	Nebraska	74.0
22	Washington	73.5
23	Illinois	73.4
24	Montana	73.2
25	Indiana	73.0
26	Delaware	72.8
27	Tennessee	72.6
28	Minnesota	72.3
29	Utah	71.6
30	Colorado	71.4
31	District of Columbia	71.3
32	Wyoming	70.9
33	Kentucky	70.5
34	Oregon	70.2
35	Hawaii	69.9
36	Nevada	69.5
37	Idaho	69.3
38	South Carolina	68.9
39	Alaska	68.8
40	South Dakota	67.8
41	Arkansas	67.5
42	North Dakota	67.5
43	New York	66.9
44	Florida	66.5
45	Oklahoma	65.7
46	Arizona	65.6
47	Vermont	63.6
48	West Virginia	62.1
49	Texas	59.3
50	New Mexico	52.3
	United States	72.3

TABLE 2.7D

Inadequate Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Rhode Island	2.7
2	Iowa	2.8
3	New Hampshire	2.8
4	Connecticut	2.8
5	Massachusetts	2.8
6	Wisconsin	3.0
7	Michigan	3.0
8	Maine	3.1
9	Mississippi	3.2
10	Maryland	3.4
11	North Dakota	3.5
12	North Carolina	3.5
13	Minnesota	3.6
14	Ohio	3.8
15	Virginia	4.0
16	Nebraska	4.0
17	Utah	4.2
18	Kansas	4.3
19	Delaware	4.5
20	New Jersey	4.5
21	Vermont	4.6
22	Missouri	4.6
23	Montana	4.6
24	Louisiana	4.8
25	South Dakota	4.9
26	Pennsylvania	4.9
27	Illinois	5.0
28	Washington	5.2
29	Georgia	5.3
30	District of Columbia	5.5
31	Alaska	5.5
32	Indiana	5.6
33	Alabama	5.6
34	Wyoming	5.6
35	Hawaii	5.7
36	Tennessee	6.0
37	South Carolina	6.3
38	Idaho	6.4
39	Kentucky	6.5
40	Oregon	6.6
41	Colorado	6.8
42	Arkansas	6.9
43	Nevada	7.7
44	Oklahoma	8.0
45	West Virginia	8.4
46	Arizona	8.6
47	New York	8.7
48	Florida	9.2
49	New Mexico	13.1
50	Texas	14.3
	United States	6.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, Black, 1985

TABLE 2.8A

Early Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Hampshire	84.1
2	North Dakota	79.7
3	Hawaii	75.1
4	Iowa	74.0
5	Wyoming	73.0
6	Montana	72.0
7	Maine	72.0
8	Rhode Island	71.7
9	Michigan	71.6
10	Kansas	70.8
11	Massachusetts	70.4
12	South Dakota	69.9
13	Colorado	69.0
14	California	69.0
15	Idaho	68.4
16	Missouri	68.3
17	New Jersey	68.2
18	Ohio	67.8
19	Alaska	67.7
20	Virginia	67.7
21	Louisiana	67.6
22	Maryland	66.7
23	Washington	65.9
24	Connecticut	65.8
25	Arizona	65.1
26	Wisconsin	64.9
27	Illinois	64.7
28	North Carolina	64.7
29	Nebraska	63.9
30	Tennessee	63.5
31	Mississippi	63.3
32	Georgia	62.9
33	Kentucky	62.6
34	Delaware	61.6
35	Utah	61.5
36	Minnesota	60.8
37	Oregon	60.0
38	Alabama	58.1
39	Indiana	57.3
40	Texas	57.1
41	Nevada	56.1
42	West Virginia	55.9
43	Oklahoma	55.7
44	Pennsylvania	55.5
45	District of Columbia	55.4
46	South Carolina	53.5
47	New York	52.0
48	Arkansas	52.0
49	New Mexico	49.2
50	Florida	49.1
	United States	61.8

TABLE 2.8B

Late or No Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Hawaii	3.5
2	Iowa	3.9
3	Rhode Island	5.2
4	Michigan	5.4
5	Kansas	6.1
6	Massachusetts	6.3
7	Mississippi	6.4
8	California	6.7
9	Virginia	6.9
10	Nebraska	7.1
11	Missouri	7.3
12	Ohio	7.4
13	Colorado	7.5
14	Maryland	7.5
15	Illinois	7.6
16	North Carolina	7.8
17	New Jersey	7.9
18	Louisiana	7.9
19	Georgia	8.0
20	Delaware	8.3
21	Wisconsin	8.5
22	Connecticut	8.8
23	Tennessee	8.9
24	Oregon	9.2
25	Washington	9.3
26	Kentucky	9.5
27	Alabama	9.8
28	Arizona	10.4
29	Nevada	11.2
30	Minnesota	11.7
31	District of Columbia	12.5
32	West Virginia	12.[illegible]
33	Oklahoma	12.7
34	Indiana	13.1
35	South Carolina	13.1
36	Arkansas	13.2
37	Pennsylvania	13.5
38	Texas	13.9
39	Florida	14.8
40	New Mexico	16.5
41	New York	18.1
	United States	10.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Adequacy of Mother's Prenatal Care, Black, 1985

TABLE 2.8C

Adequate Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Hampshire	78.9
2	North Dakota	74.1
3	Maine	70.4
4	Hawaii	65.8
5	Michigan	65.7
6	Iowa	65.4
7	Montana	65.3
8	Idaho	64.0
9	Massachusetts	63.6
10	Rhode Island	63.2
11	Kansas	62.9
12	Wyoming	60.6
13	South Dakota	60.2
14	Colorado	59.7
15	Ohio	59.2
16	Virginia	58.7
17	Maryland	58.0
18	Alaska	57.3
19	Washington	57.1
20	North Carolina	56.8
21	Arizona	56.6
22	Missouri	55.2
23	Connecticut	54.1
24	Georgia	53.8
25	Mississippi	53.5
26	New Jersey	53.5
27	Oregon	53.3
28	Kentucky	52.9
29	Tennessee	52.6
30	Minnesota	52.4
31	Nebraska	52.4
32	Utah	50.9
33	Wisconsin	49.8
34	Delaware	49.8
35	Illinois	48.7
36	Nevada	47.1
37	Louisiana	47.1
38	District of Columbia	46.9
39	Indiana	46.7
40	Texas	46.6
41	Alabama	46.3
42	Pennsylvania	46.3
43	Oklahoma	46.1
44	West Virginia	44.1
45	South Carolina	44.0
46	New Mexico	43.7
47	Florida	42.2
48	Arkansas	41.4
49	New York	37.1
	United States	50.1

TABLE 2.8D

Inadequate Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Hawaii	5.8
2	Iowa	7.4
3	Rhode Island	7.7
4	Michigan	7.7
5	Massachusetts	8.4
6	Alaska	9.2
7	Kansas	9.5
8	Virginia	10.1
9	Ohio	10.3
10	Maryland	10.4
11	North Carolina	10.7
12	Connecticut	10.8
13	Colorado	11.1
14	Mississippi	11.1
15	Utah	11.4
16	Washington	12.2
17	Georgia	12.3
18	Delaware	12.5
19	New Jersey	12.8
20	Missouri	12.8
21	Nebraska	12.9
22	Oregon	13.0
23	Illinois	13.1
24	Arizona	13.1
25	Kentucky	13.3
26	Minnesota	13.5
27	Louisiana	13.6
28	Wisconsin	14.2
29	Tennessee	14.5
30	Alabama	15.6
31	District of Columbia	16.3
32	New Mexico	16.9
33	Pennsylvania	17.5
34	West Virginia	17.6
35	Indiana	17.8
36	Oklahoma	17.8
37	South Carolina	18.0
38	Arkansas	18.3
39	Nevada	18.3
40	Texas	19.1
41	Florida	19.9
42	New York	24.8
	United States	15.0

In New York, nearly one in four black infants had a mother who received inadequate prenatal care.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1985

TABLE 2.9A

Early Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Hampshire	86.0
2	Maine	76.4
3	Hawaii	74.4
4	Iowa	73.6
5	Massachusetts	73.1
6	California	73.0
7	Michigan	72.0
8	Vermont	71.4
9	New Jersey	70.2
10	Kansas	69.6
11	Rhode Island	69.1
12	Missouri	68.9
13	Colorado	68.7
14	Ohio	68.6
15	Virginia	68.5
16	Louisiana	68.0
17	Maryland	67.8
18	Alaska	67.8
19	Connecticut	67.7
20	North Dakota	67.2
21	Washington	67.2
22	Wyoming	66.7
23	Oregon	66.0
24	Illinois	65.5
25	Idaho	65.4
26	North Carolina	65.3
27	Nebraska	64.4
28	Tennessee	63.8
29	Mississippi	63.4
30	Georgia	63.2
31	Wisconsin	63.2
32	Kentucky	62.8
33	Delaware	62.7
34	Utah	62.2
35	Nevada	61.9
36	Montana	60.4
37	Arizona	59.4
38	Texas	59.0
39	Indiana	58.8
40	Alabama	58.4
41	West Virginia	57.9
42	Pennsylvania	57.0
43	Oklahoma	57.0
44	Minnesota	56.7
45	District of Columbia	55.0
46	New York	54.4
47	South Carolina	53.9
48	Arkansas	52.5
49	South Dakota	52.4
50	Florida	50.1
51	New Mexico	47.8
	United States	63.7

TABLE 2.9B

Late or No Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Iowa	4.6
2	Michigan	5.4
3	Hawaii	5.6
4	Massachusetts	5.7
5	Rhode Island	5.8
6	Alaska	6.0
7	California	6.1
8	Mississippi	6.4
9	Virginia	6.7
10	Kansas	6.7
11	Ohio	7.1
12	Missouri	7.1
13	Maryland	7.3
14	Illinois	7.4
15	New Jersey	7.4
16	North Carolina	7.5
17	Nebraska	7.8
18	Louisiana	7.8
19	Georgia	7.9
20	Delaware	8.0
21	Oregon	8.0
22	Connecticut	8.2
23	North Dakota	8.2
24	Colorado	8.3
25	Washington	8.3
26	Wisconsin	8.8
27	Tennessee	8.9
28	Utah	9.3
29	Nevada	9.4
30	Kentucky	9.6
31	Alabama	9.7
32	Wyoming	10.1
33	Idaho	10.3
34	Montana	11.1
35	West Virginia	11.7
36	Arizona	12.4
37	Indiana	12.5
38	Oklahoma	12.6
39	District of Columbia	12.8
40	Pennsylvania	12.9
41	South Carolina	12.9
42	Arkansas	13.2
43	Texas	13.4
44	Minnesota	14.2
45	Florida	14.6
46	New York	16.8
47	South Dakota	17.1
48	New Mexico	17.7
	United States	9.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Adequacy of Mother's Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1985

TABLE 2.9C

Adequate Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Hampshire	80.6
2	Maine	71.6
3	Massachusetts	66.7
4	Hawaii	66.5
5	Michigan	66.1
6	Iowa	65.2
7	Kansas	61.9
8	Vermont	60.3
9	Colorado	60.1
10	Ohio	60.1
11	Virginia	59.6
12	Maryland	59.5
13	Idaho	59.3
14	Rhode Island	59.1
15	Washington	58.2
16	Oregon	58.1
17	North Carolina	57.3
18	Connecticut	56.2
19	New Jersey	56.2
20	Missouri	56.2
21	Georgia	54.2
22	Mississippi	53.6
23	Nevada	53.5
24	Tennessee	53.0
25	Kentucky	52.9
26	Alaska	52.8
27	Nebraska	52.1
28	Wyoming	51.9
29	Utah	51.6
30	Delaware	51.1
31	Wisconsin	50.0
32	Illinois	49.9
33	Arizona	49.5
34	North Dakota	48.7
35	Texas	48.6
36	Indiana	48.6
37	Pennsylvania	47.5
38	Louisiana	47.4
39	Oklahoma	47.1
40	Minnesota	47.1
41	Alabama	46.7
42	District of Columbia	46.4
43	West Virginia	46.4
44	Montana	44.9
45	South Carolina	44.4
46	Florida	43.1
47	Arkansas	42.1
48	New Mexico	41.1
49	New York	39.4
50	South Dakota	34.8
	United States	51.4

TABLE 2.9D

Inadequate Care

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Iowa	7.5
2	Michigan	7.5
3	Massachusetts	7.6
4	Hawaii	7.8
5	Virginia	9.8
6	Rhode Island	9.8
7	Ohio	9.9
8	Maryland	10.0
9	Kansas	10.1
10	Connecticut	10.2
11	North Carolina	10.5
12	Oregon	10.8
13	Mississippi	11.1
14	Washington	11.3
15	Colorado	11.5
16	Alaska	11.7
17	New Jersey	11.8
18	Idaho	11.9
19	Delaware	12.1
20	Georgia	12.2
21	Missouri	12.4
22	Illinois	12.5
23	Kentucky	13.4
24	Louisiana	13.5
25	Nebraska	13.7
26	Wyoming	13.7
27	Utah	13.7
28	Wisconsin	14.0
29	Tennessee	14.4
30	Nevada	15.2
31	North Dakota	15.2
32	Alabama	15.5
33	Arizona	16.3
34	West Virginia	16.3
35	District of Columbia	16.4
36	Minnesota	16.8
37	Pennsylvania	16.8
38	Indiana	16.9
39	Oklahoma	17.0
40	South Carolina	17.7
41	Arkansas	18.0
42	Montana	18.1
43	Texas	18.3
44	Florida	19.5
45	New Mexico	19.9
46	New York	23.0
47	South Dakota	27.2
	United States	14.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Mothers Under 20, By Race, 1985

TABLE 2.10A

Total

Rank	State	Percent
1	Minnesota	7.5
2	North Dakota	7.8
3	New Hampshire	8.3
4	Massachusetts	8.5
5	Alaska	8.7
6	Utah	8.9
7	Nebraska	9.1
8	Connecticut	9.2
9	Iowa	9.3
10	Vermont	9.8
11	New Jersey	9.8
12	Hawaii	9.8
13	Montana	9.9
14	New York	10.0
15	South Dakota	10.2
16	Wisconsin	10.2
17	Washington	10.3
18	Colorado	10.4
19	Idaho	10.5
20	Oregon	10.6
21	Rhode Island	10.8
22	California	10.9
23	Kansas	11.4
24	Pennsylvania	11.5
25	Wyoming	11.6
26	Maine	11.7
27	Michigan	12.1
28	Nevada	12.1
29	Maryland	12.1
30	Virginia	12.2
31	Illinois	12.5
32	Ohio	13.3
33	Missouri	13.5
34	Delaware	13.7
35	Arizona	13.7
36	Florida	13.9
37	Indiana	14.1
38	Texas	15.3
39	New Mexico	15.5
40	Oklahoma	15.8
41	North Carolina	16.0
42	South Carolina	17.0
43	West Virginia	17.1
44	Tennessee	17.1
45	Louisiana	17.3
46	Georgia	17.3
47	Kentucky	17.6
48	District of Columbia	17.8
49	Alabama	17.9
50	Arkansas	19.2
51	Mississippi	20.8
	United States	12.7

TABLE 2.10B

White

Rank	State	Percent
1	District of Columbia	5.2
2	New Jersey	6.5
3	Hawaii	6.5
4	Minnesota	6.7
5	Alaska	6.7
6	North Dakota	6.7
7	Connecticut	7.3
8	Massachusetts	7.8
9	South Dakota	8.0
10	New York	8.0
11	Nebraska	8.0
12	New Hampshire	8.3
13	Wisconsin	8.3
14	Montana	8.4
15	Maryland	8.5
16	Utah	8.7
17	Illinois	8.9
18	Iowa	8.9
19	Pennsylvania	9.5
20	Virginia	9.6
21	Delaware	9.7
22	Rhode Island	9.8
23	Michigan	9.8
24	Vermont	9.8
25	Washington	9.8
26	Colorado	9.9
27	Idaho	10.3
28	Oregon	10.4
29	Kansas	10.5
30	Nevada	10.6
31	California	10.7
32	Florida	10.7
33	Wyoming	11.2
34	Missouri	11.4
35	Ohio	11.5
36	Maine	11.7
37	Indiana	12.6
38	South Carolina	12.7
39	North Carolina	12.9
40	Arizona	13.0
41	Louisiana	13.1
42	Georgia	13.8
43	Oklahoma	14.1
44	Texas	14.2
45	Alabama	14.4
46	Mississippi	14.5
47	Tennessee	14.9
48	New Mexico	15.1
49	Arkansas	16.1
50	West Virginia	17.0
51	Kentucky	17.0
	United States	10.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Mothers Under 20, By Race, 1985

TABLE 2.10C

Black

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Hawaii	6.7
2	Alaska	10.4
3	Utah	16.1
4	Washington	17.0
5	Colorado	17.4
6	New York	17.8
7	California	18.0
8	Oregon	18.5
9	Massachusetts	18.6
10	New Mexico	20.2
11	Arizona	20.6
12	Maryland	21.1
13	District of Columbia	21.1
14	West Virginia	21.2
15	Kansas	21.3
16	Virginia	21.4
17	Minnesota	21.5
18	Iowa	22.5
19	Rhode Island	22.8
20	Texas	23.4
21	Nebraska	23.5
22	Connecticut	23.6
23	Nevada	23.7
24	Michigan	23.8
25	North Carolina	23.8
26	South Carolina	23.9
27	Oklahoma	23.9
28	New Jersey	24.0
29	Kentucky	24.0
30	Florida	24.1
31	Louisiana	24.1
32	Georgia	24.3
33	Ohio	24.4
34	Pennsylvania	24.7
35	Alabama	24.9
36	Tennessee	25.0
37	Missouri	25.5
38	Illinois	26.3
39	Indiana	27.0
40	Delaware	27.8
41	Mississippi	28.2
42	Wisconsin	29.3
43	Arkansas	29.4
	United States	23.0

TABLE 2.10D

Nonwhite

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Hawaii	10.9
2	California	11.7
3	Utah	11.8
4	Alaska	13.3
5	Oregon	13.5
6	Washington	13.5
7	Maine	13.9
8	Idaho	14.8
9	Massachusetts	15.1
10	Colorado	15.5
11	New York	15.9
12	New Mexico	17.1
13	Wyoming	17.6
14	Arizona	17.6
15	North Dakota	17.8
16	Minnesota	18.1
17	Iowa	18.2
18	Kansas	18.6
19	Nevada	19.1
20	West Virginia	19.2
21	Maryland	19.3
22	Virginia	19.4
23	Rhode Island	20.2
24	Montana	20.3
25	District of Columbia	20.6
26	Texas	20.9
27	South Dakota	21.1
28	New Jersey	21.2
29	Connecticut	21.4
30	Nebraska	21.5
31	Oklahoma	22.2
32	Michigan	22.3
33	Kentucky	22.7
34	Pennsylvania	23.0
35	North Carolina	23.1
36	Florida	23.2
37	Ohio	23.2
38	Louisiana	23.5
39	South Carolina	23.6
40	Georgia	23.6
41	Missouri	24.1
42	Tennessee	24.3
43	Illinois	24.5
44	Alabama	24.5
45	Indiana	25.5
46	Wisconsin	25.6
47	Delaware	26.4
48	Mississippi	27.9
49	Arkansas	28.7
	United States	20.1

State-level data reveal wide variation in the proportion of births to teens.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Mothers Under 15, By Race, 1985

TABLE 2.11A

Total

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Minnesota	0.1
2	Oregon	0.1
3	Iowa	0.1
4	Massachusetts	0.1
5	Washington	0.2
6	Colorado	0.2
7	Wisconsin	0.2
8	Kansas	0.2
9	California	0.2
10	New York	0.2
11	Arizona	0.2
12	Indiana	0.2
13	Nevada	0.2
14	Pennsylvania	0.2
15	New Mexico	0.2
16	Connecticut	0.2
17	New Jersey	0.2
18	Michigan	0.3
19	West Virginia	0.3
20	Missouri	0.3
21	Ohio	0.3
22	Oklahoma	0.3
23	Virginia	0.3
24	Illinois	0.3
25	Maryland	0.3
26	Delaware	0.3
27	Texas	0.4
28	Kentucky	0.4
29	North Carolina	0.4
30	Florida	0.4
31	Tennessee	0.4
32	Louisiana	0.5
33	Georgia	0.5
34	Alabama	0.5
35	Arkansas	0.5
36	South Carolina	0.5
37	District of Columbia	0.6
38	Mississippi	0.8
	United States	0.3

TABLE 2.11B

White

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Wisconsin	0.1
2	New Jersey	0.1
3	Oregon	0.1
4	Pennsylvania	0.1
5	Michigan	0.1
6	Massachusetts	0.1
7	Iowa	0.1
8	Maryland	0.1
9	Illinois	0.1
10	New York	0.1
11	Virginia	0.1
12	Connecticut	0.1
13	Ohio	0.1
14	Kansas	0.1
15	Arkansas	0.1
16	Indiana	0.1
17	Colorado	0.1
18	Washington	0.1
19	Florida	0.1
20	Arizona	0.1
21	Missouri	0.1
22	Louisiana	0.1
23	North Carolina	0.1
24	California	0.2
25	Oklahoma	0.2
26	Georgia	0.2
27	South Carolina	0.2
28	Alabama	0.2
29	Tennessee	0.2
30	New Mexico	0.2
31	Mississippi	0.2
32	West Virginia	0.2
33	Texas	0.3
34	Kentucky	0.3
	United States	0.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Mothers Under 15, By Race, 1985

TABLE 2.11C

Black

Rank	*State Name*	*Percent*
1	New York	0.5
2	California	0.6
3	Massachusetts	0.6
4	District of Columbia	0.8
5	New Jersey	0.9
6	Virginia	0.9
7	Maryland	0.9
8	North Carolina	0.9
9	Indiana	0.9
10	Louisiana	1.0
11	Texas	1.0
12	Missouri	1.0
13	Connecticut	1.0
14	Pennsylvania	1.1
15	Michigan	1.1
16	Georgia	1.1
17	Alabama	1.1
18	South Carolina	1.1
19	Illinois	1.1
20	Oklahoma	1.2
21	Kentucky	1.2
22	Ohio	1.2
23	Florida	1.2
24	Wisconsin	1.2
25	Tennessee	1.3
26	Mississippi	1.5
27	Arkansas	1.7
	United States	1.0

TABLE 2.11D

Nonwhite

Rank	*State Name*	*Percent*
1	California	0.3
2	New York	0.4
3	Massachusetts	0.5
4	Arizona	0.5
5	Oklahoma	0.8
6	District of Columbia	0.8
7	New Jersey	0.8
8	Virginia	0.8
9	Maryland	0.8
10	Texas	0.8
11	North Carolina	0.9
12	Indiana	0.9
13	Missouri	0.9
14	Louisiana	0.9
15	Connecticut	0.9
16	Pennsylvania	1.0
17	Michigan	1.0
18	Wisconsin	1.0
19	Georgia	1.1
20	Illinois	1.1
21	Kentucky	1.1
22	Alabama	1.1
23	South Carolina	1.1
24	Ohio	1.1
25	Florida	1.1
26	Tennessee	1.2
27	Mississippi	1.5
28	Arkansas	1.7
	United States	0.8

Births to mothers younger than fifteen are generally a very small proportion of all births. This pattern holds true across races, although the proportions for black and nonwhite populations were consistently higher than those for whites. Overall in 1985 births to very young women were less than 2 percent of births in every state.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Babies born to teens are generally more likely to be born at low birthweight than babies born to older mothers. In 1985 the percentage of births to teens that were low birthweight was greater in every state than the percentage of all births that were of low birthweight. Furthermore, teens accounted for one in six low-birthweight births nationally.

TABLE 2.12A

Percent of Births to Teens that Were Low Birthweight, Total, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Hampshire	5.8
2	North Dakota	6.0
3	Alaska	6.9
4	Washington	6.9
5	Montana	7.1
6	Oregon	7.2
7	South Dakota	7.3
8	Minnesota	7.3
9	California	7.7
10	Arizona	7.9
11	Idaho	7.9
12	Iowa	8.0
13	Maine	8.0
14	Kansas	8.0
15	Hawaii	8.4
16	Kentucky	8.4
17	Wisconsin	8.5
18	Oklahoma	8.5
19	Massachusetts	8.5
20	Indiana	8.7
21	Texas	8.8
22	Nebraska	8.8
23	Vermont	8.8
24	New Mexico	8.9
25	West Virginia	9.0
26	Nevada	9.2
27	Pennsylvania	9.3
28	Rhode Island	9.3
29	Ohio	9.4
30	Utah	9.4
31	Michigan	9.5
32	Virginia	9.7
33	New York	9.7
34	Wyoming	9.8
35	Missouri	9.9
36	Tennessee	10.0
37	Arkansas	10.1
38	Illinois	10.2
39	Florida	10.3
40	Alabama	10.3
41	North Carolina	10.4
42	New Jersey	10.4
43	Georgia	10.5
44	Colorado	10.5
45	Connecticut	10.8
46	Maryland	10.9
47	Delaware	11.0
48	Louisiana	11.1
49	South Carolina	11.3
50	Mississippi	11.8
51	District of Columbia	15.3
	United States	9.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.12B

Percent of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teens, Total, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Hampshire	9.6
2	North Dakota	9.6
3	Minnesota	11.5
4	Alaska	12.1
5	Montana	12.4
6	Massachusetts	12.5
7	Hawaii	12.8
8	Washington	13.4
9	South Dakota	13.5
10	New York	13.9
11	California	14.0
12	Colorado	14.1
13	Iowa	14.4
14	Vermont	14.5
15	Utah	14.6
16	Kansas	14.9
17	New Jersey	14.9
18	Connecticut	14.9
19	Idaho	14.9
20	Oregon	15.0
21	Nebraska	15.1
22	Wyoming	16.0
23	Rhode Island	16.1
24	Pennsylvania	16.2
25	Nevada	16.2
26	Wisconsin	16.3
27	Michigan	16.9
28	Virginia	16.9
29	Maryland	17.3
30	Arizona	17.4
31	Illinois	17.9
32	Maine	18.2
33	Ohio	18.9
34	Florida	19.0
35	Indiana	19.1
36	New Mexico	19.5
37	Texas	19.8
38	Missouri	19.9
39	Delaware	20.5
40	District of Columbia	20.6
41	Oklahoma	20.8
42	Kentucky	21.0
43	North Carolina	21.1
44	Tennessee	21.8
45	Louisiana	22.2
46	West Virginia	22.2
47	South Carolina	22.3
48	Georgia	22.5
49	Alabama	23.0
50	Arkansas	24.1
51	Mississippi	27.9
	United States	17.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.12C

Percent of Births to Teens that Were Low Birthweight, White, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Hampshire	5.9
2	Alaska	6.3
3	Washington	6.5
4	North Dakota	6.6
5	Montana	6.6
6	California	6.7
7	Wisconsin	7.0
8	Minnesota	7.0
9	Oregon	7.0
10	South Dakota	7.1
11	Kansas	7.3
12	South Carolina	7.3
13	Pennsylvania	7.3
14	Arizona	7.4
15	Virginia	7.5
16	Illinois	7.5
17	Indiana	7.6
18	Louisiana	7.6
19	Mississippi	7.6
20	Texas	7.7
21	Alabama	7.7
22	Iowa	7.8
23	Maryland	7.8
24	Nebraska	7.8
25	Florida	7.8
26	Kentucky	7.8
27	Maine	7.9
28	New York	7.9
29	Arkansas	7.9
30	Michigan	7.9
31	North Carolina	7.9
32	Missouri	7.9
33	Massachusetts	8.0
34	Idaho	8.0
35	Nevada	8.0
36	Georgia	8.0
37	Tennessee	8.1
38	Oklahoma	8.1
39	New Jersey	8.1
40	Ohio	8.2
41	Delaware	8.6
42	West Virginia	8.6
43	Vermont	8.8
44	Rhode Island	8.8
45	Connecticut	9.1
46	Utah	9.3
47	New Mexico	9.4
48	Wyoming	9.9
49	Colorado	10.3
	United States	7.7

TABLE 2.12D

Percent of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teens, White, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	North Dakota	9.3
2	Alaska	9.5
3	New Jersey	9.5
4	New Hampshire	9.8
5	Montana	9.9
6	Minnesota	10.2
7	South Dakota	10.9
8	New York	11.3
9	Massachusetts	11.4
10	Connecticut	11.6
11	Maryland	12.2
12	Illinois	12.3
13	Wisconsin	12.6
14	Pennsylvania	12.7
15	Nebraska	12.8
16	Virginia	13.0
17	Washington	13.0
18	California	13.4
19	Kansas	13.8
20	Colorado	13.9
21	Iowa	13.9
22	Nevada	14.0
23	Florida	14.0
24	Michigan	14.3
25	Vermont	14.3
26	Utah	14.4
27	Delaware	14.6
28	Rhode Island	14.6
29	Oregon	14.7
30	Idaho	15.1
31	Wyoming	15.7
32	South Carolina	15.9
33	Arizona	16.1
34	Missouri	16.2
35	Ohio	16.5
36	Indiana	16.6
37	Louisiana	17.0
38	North Carolina	17.1
39	Georgia	18.1
40	Maine	18.1
41	Texas	18.4
42	Mississippi	18.6
43	Alabama	18.6
44	Tennessee	18.8
45	Arkansas	19.3
46	Oklahoma	19.5
47	New Mexico	19.5
48	Kentucky	20.4
49	West Virginia	21.8
	United States	14.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.12E

Percent of Births to Teens that Were Low Birthweight, Black, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Washington	10.6
2	Massachusetts	11.5
3	Kansas	11.8
4	Minnesota	11.9
5	Nevada	12.0
6	California	12.4
7	New York	12.5
8	Ohio	12.6
9	Virginia	12.7
10	Kentucky	12.7
11	New Jersey	12.9
12	Michigan	13.0
13	Texas	13.0
14	Indiana	13.0
15	Oklahoma	13.0
16	Georgia	13.1
17	Alabama	13.2
18	Illinois	13.6
19	Maryland	13.7
20	North Carolina	13.8
21	Florida	13.8
22	Pennsylvania	13.8
23	Wisconsin	13.9
24	Delaware	14.0
25	Arkansas	14.0
26	Tennessee	14.0
27	Louisiana	14.1
28	Mississippi	14.4
29	Colorado	14.5
30	Connecticut	14.6
31	South Carolina	14.6
32	Missouri	14.8
33	District of Columbia	15.8
34	Nebraska	16.0
35	West Virginia	16.2
36	Arizona	17.7
	United States	13.4

TABLE 2.12F

Percent of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teens, Black, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Washington	17.0
2	New York	18.7
3	California	18.7
4	Colorado	19.2
5	Massachusetts	20.6
6	Kansas	20.8
7	District of Columbia	21.7
8	Michigan	22.7
9	Maryland	23.0
10	Nevada	23.2
11	Virginia	23.5
12	Texas	25.0
13	Kentucky	25.0
14	New Jersey	25.4
15	Pennsylvania	25.5
16	Connecticut	25.6
17	Ohio	25.7
18	North Carolina	25.8
19	Oklahoma	25.9
20	Louisiana	26.0
21	Minnesota	26.0
22	Illinois	26.5
23	Florida	26.8
24	South Carolina	27.0
25	Tennessee	27.1
26	Georgia	27.2
27	Alabama	27.4
28	West Virginia	29.2
29	Missouri	29.4
30	Arizona	29.4
31	Indiana	30.1
32	Delaware	30.1
33	Nebraska	31.3
34	Wisconsin	32.2
35	Arkansas	33.0
36	Mississippi	33.1
	United States	24.9

One in thirteen births to white teens in 1985 was of low birthweight, compared with one in seven births to black teens. Births to white teens accounted for nearly 15 percent of all white low-birthweight births, and babies born to black teens were one-quarter of all black low-birthweight births.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.12G

Percent of Births to Teens that Were Low Birthweight, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Mexico	6.8
2	Alaska	7.5
3	South Dakota	7.8
4	Hawaii	8.3
5	Washington	8.7
6	Minnesota	8.8
7	Oklahoma	9.3
8	Oregon	9.5
9	Arizona	9.8
10	Iowa	10.3
11	Massachusetts	10.9
12	Kansas	11.1
13	California	11.3
14	Rhode Island	11.4
15	Colorado	12.0
16	Nevada	12.3
17	New York	12.4
18	Ohio	12.5
19	Wisconsin	12.5
20	Kentucky	12.6
21	Virginia	12.6
22	Michigan	12.7
23	Texas	12.8
24	New Jersey	12.8
25	Indiana	13.0
26	Georgia	13.1
27	Nebraska	13.2
28	Alabama	13.3
29	North Carolina	13.4
30	Illinois	13.5
31	Maryland	13.6
32	Pennsylvania	13.7
33	Florida	13.7
34	Arkansas	13.8
35	Delaware	13.9
36	Tennessee	13.9
37	Louisiana	14.0
38	Mississippi	14.3
39	Connecticut	14.3
40	South Carolina	14.6
41	Missouri	14.6
42	District of Columbia	15.6
43	West Virginia	15.8
	United States	12.8

As is the case for black infants born to teen mothers, all nonwhite infants born to teen mothers face greater risk of being born at low birthweight. Especially high proportions of low birthweight among nonwhite babies born to teens were reported in southern states in 1985. In Arkansas and Mississippi, births to nonwhite teens accounted for one in three nonwhite low-birthweight births.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.12H

Percent of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teens, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Hawaii	13.2
2	California	15.2
3	Washington	15.7
4	Colorado	16.1
5	Alaska	16.8
6	Oregon	17.1
7	New York	17.8
8	Massachusetts	18.4
9	Kansas	19.0
10	New Mexico	19.3
11	Minnesota	21.0
12	District of Columbia	21.4
13	Nevada	21.8
14	Maryland	21.9
15	Michigan	22.0
16	Iowa	22.1
17	Arizona	22.5
18	Virginia	22.5
19	South Dakota	23.4
20	Texas	23.5
21	Rhode Island	23.8
22	New Jersey	23.9
23	Connecticut	24.1
24	Kentucky	24.1
25	Oklahoma	24.3
26	Pennsylvania	24.6
27	Ohio	25.4
28	North Carolina	25.4
29	Illinois	25.6
30	Louisiana	25.7
31	Florida	26.3
32	Georgia	26.7
33	Tennessee	26.8
34	South Carolina	26.9
35	Alabama	27.2
36	West Virginia	27.5
37	Missouri	28.3
38	Nebraska	28.4
39	Indiana	29.1
40	Delaware	29.2
41	Wisconsin	29.8
42	Arkansas	32.2
43	Mississippi	33.0
	United States	23.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.13A

Percent of Births to Teen Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care, Total, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Maine	66.5
2	Utah	65.9
3	Iowa	65.7
4	Rhode Island	65.4
5	New Hampshire	62.5
6	Louisiana	62.3
7	Wyoming	61.3
8	Ohio	61.1
9	Massachusetts	60.9
10	Wisconsin	60.6
11	North Dakota	60.4
12	Michigan	60.1
13	Kansas	59.7
14	Kentucky	59.0
15	Montana	58.7
16	Vermont	58.7
17	Missouri	58.5
18	Idaho	58.5
19	Mississippi	58.1
20	Connecticut	57.2
21	Virginia	57.1
22	Maryland	57.0
23	Delaware	56.9
24	Hawaii	56.5
25	North Carolina	56.4
26	Indiana	56.4
27	California	55.9
28	Alaska	55.3
29	Georgia	54.9
30	Minnesota	54.7
31	Washington	54.7
32	New Jersey	54.6
33	Illinois	54.3
34	Nebraska	54.1
35	Tennessee	53.9
36	Pennsylvania	53.6
37	South Dakota	52.3
38	Arizona	52.0
39	Colorado	51.9
40	Alabama	50.5
41	Oregon	50.2
42	West Virginia	49.8
43	Oklahoma	49.8
44	Nevada	49.2
45	Arkansas	48.0
46	New York	45.3
47	Texas	44.9
48	South Carolina	42.5
49	Florida	41.0
50	District of Columbia	39.2
51	New Mexico	38.5
	United States	53.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Teen mothers are among those women least likely to receive early prenatal care. Nationally in 1985, only a little more than half of the babies born to teens had mothers who received prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy.

TABLE 2.13B

Percent of Births to Teen Mothers who Received Late or No Prenatal Care, Total, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Maine	5.7
2	Iowa	5.8
3	Rhode Island	6.0
4	New Hampshire	6.4
5	Utah	7.2
6	Michigan	7.4
7	Ohio	7.9
8	Wisconsin	8.1
9	Massachusetts	8.3
10	Mississippi	8.3
11	Delaware	8.5
12	Vermont	8.6
13	North Dakota	8.7
14	Kentucky	9.0
15	Missouri	9.0
16	Wyoming	9.0
17	Louisiana	9.1
18	Montana	9.2
19	Hawaii	9.2
20	North Carolina	9.6
21	Alaska	9.6
22	Virginia	9.9
23	Kansas	10.0
24	Maryland	10.0
25	Nebraska	10.2
26	Minnesota	10.3
27	California	10.3
28	Georgia	10.4
29	Connecticut	10.4
30	Indiana	10.5
31	Tennessee	10.7
32	Illinois	10.7
33	Pennsylvania	11.5
34	Idaho	11.6
35	West Virginia	11.7
36	New Jersey	11.7
37	Washington	11.9
38	Alabama	12.0
39	Nevada	12.3
40	South Dakota	12.6
41	Colorado	13.0
42	Arkansas	13.1
43	Oklahoma	13.1
44	Oregon	13.6
45	Arizona	14.1
46	South Carolina	16.1
47	Florida	17.7
48	District of Columbia	18.9
49	New York	19.1
50	Texas	20.1
51	New Mexico	22.2
	United States	12.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Teen mothers are also the age group most likely to receive late or no prenatal care. However, there is wide variation among states in the proportion of teens who received no care or none before the seventh month of pregnancy. In Iowa, Maine, and Rhode Island, 6 percent of babies born to teens had mothers who received late or no care, compared with 20 percent or more in Texas and New Mexico.

TABLE 2.13C

Percent of Births to Teen Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care, White, 1985

Rank	State	Percent
1	Mississippi	70.5
2	Louisiana	68.1
3	Rhode Island	68.0
4	Utah	67.1
5	Maine	66.5
6	Iowa	66.0
7	Ohio	64.1
8	Wisconsin	63.5
9	Maryland	63.3
10	Delaware	62.9
11	North Carolina	62.6
12	North Dakota	62.6
13	Michigan	62.5
14	New Hampshire	62.4
15	Wyoming	62.3
16	Virginia	62.2
17	Connecticut	62.1
18	Georgia	61.9
19	Massachusetts	61.8
20	Hawaii	61.1
21	Kansas	60.9
22	Montana	60.8
23	Kentucky	60.3
24	Idaho	59.6
25	Indiana	59.4
26	Alabama	59.3
27	Missouri	59.3
28	Pennsylvania	58.5
29	Vermont	58.4
30	Minnesota	57.1
31	Illinois	57.0
32	California	56.6
33	Tennessee	56.5
34	Alaska	56.1
35	South Dakota	55.8
36	Washington	55.6
37	Nebraska	55.4
38	New Jersey	55.2
39	Arkansas	53.9
40	Arizona	53.2
41	Oklahoma	53.2
42	Nevada	53.1
43	Colorado	52.8
44	South Carolina	52.1
45	West Virginia	50.6
46	Oregon	50.6
47	New York	49.5
48	Florida	46.9
49	Texas	46.6
50	New Mexico	39.9
	United States	56.6

TABLE 2.13D

Percent of Births to Teen Mothers who Received Late or No Prenatal Care, White, 1985

Rank	State	Percent
1	Rhode Island	5.3
2	Maine	5.6
3	Iowa	5.9
4	Mississippi	5.9
5	New Hampshire	6.5
6	Utah	6.5
7	Louisiana	6.6
8	Michigan	6.6
9	Ohio	6.6
10	North Dakota	6.8
11	Wisconsin	7.1
12	Delaware	7.4
13	North Carolina	7.6
14	Massachusetts	7.6
15	Maryland	8.0
16	Montana	8.4
17	Connecticut	8.4
18	Georgia	8.5
19	Missouri	8.5
20	Kentucky	8.5
21	Wyoming	8.6
22	Virginia	8.6
23	Vermont	8.6
24	Pennsylvania	8.8
25	South Dakota	8.8
26	Minnesota	8.8
27	Indiana	9.0
28	Alaska	9.4
29	Tennessee	9.7
30	Kansas	9.9
31	Alabama	9.9
32	Nebraska	10.1
33	Arkansas	10.1
34	California	10.1
35	Illinois	10.3
36	Idaho	11.1
37	Oklahoma	11.1
38	West Virginia	11.2
39	Nevada	11.3
40	Washington	11.5
41	New Jersey	11.7
42	South Carolina	11.8
43	Colorado	13.0
44	Arizona	13.1
45	Oregon	13.4
46	Florida	15.6
47	New York	16.8
48	Texas	19.5
49	New Mexico	21.5
	United States	11.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.13E

Percent of Births to Teen Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care, Black, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Iowa	63.1
2	Louisiana	57.3
3	Rhode Island	57.1
4	Missouri	56.7
5	Massachusetts	55.8
6	Michigan	55.3
7	Kansas	54.9
8	California	54.1
9	New Jersey	54.1
10	Wisconsin	54.0
11	Arizona	52.7
12	Ohio	52.6
13	Hawaii	51.7
14	Colorado	51.7
15	Maryland	51.4
16	Illinois	51.2
17	Mississippi	50.7
18	Virginia	50.2
19	Delaware	49.8
20	Kentucky	49.8
21	Tennessee	48.8
22	North Carolina	48.3
23	Georgia	47.4
24	Washington	47.1
25	Nebraska	46.1
26	Oregon	45.9
27	Minnesota	45.6
28	Indiana	42.9
29	Pennsylvania	41.7
30	Alabama	40.6
31	District of Columbia	39.5
32	Oklahoma	39.0
33	New York	38.8
34	Texas	38.7
35	Arkansas	37.5
36	Nevada	36.5
37	South Carolina	34.3
38	West Virginia	34.0
39	Florida	32.9
40	New Mexico	31.2
41	Connecticut	21.2
	United States	46.8

TABLE 2.13F

Percent of Births to Teen Mothers who Received Late or No Prenatal Care, Black, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Michigan	9.0
2	Kansas	9.5
3	Mississippi	9.7
4	Delaware	9.7
5	Missouri	10.0
6	California	10.9
7	Wisconsin	11.0
8	Louisiana	11.2
9	Illinois	11.3
10	Kentucky	11.4
11	Ohio	11.6
12	Virginia	11.6
13	Maryland	11.7
14	New Jersey	11.8
15	Massachusetts	11.8
16	North Carolina	12.3
17	Georgia	12.4
18	Tennessee	12.5
19	Alabama	14.3
20	Arizona	14.4
21	Connecticut	14.8
22	Colorado	15.3
23	Washington	15.7
24	Nevada	16.4
25	Minnesota	17.0
26	Indiana	18.0
27	Pennsylvania	18.3
28	Arkansas	18.4
29	District of Columbia	18.8
30	Oklahoma	19.1
31	South Carolina	19.8
32	Florida	20.6
33	West Virginia	22.0
34	Texas	22.0
35	New York	22.9
36	New Mexico	28.4
	United States	14.6

White teen mothers tend to begin care later than older white mothers. However, black teens are even less likely than white teens or black adults to begin care early.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.13G

Percent of Births to Teen Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Maine	68.2
2	Iowa	62.7
3	Louisiana	57.5
4	Missouri	56.6
5	Massachusetts	56.6
6	Hawaii	55.5
7	Michigan	55.2
8	Rhode Island	54.5
9	Alaska	54.2
10	Kansas	54.2
11	New Jersey	54.0
12	California	53.7
13	Montana	52.7
14	Ohio	52.7
15	North Dakota	52.6
16	Wisconsin	52.5
17	Maryland	51.4
18	Illinois	51.1
19	Mississippi	50.9
20	Wyoming	50.6
21	Virginia	50.1
22	Delaware	49.9
23	Washington	49.9
24	Utah	49.8
25	Kentucky	49.6
26	Tennessee	48.8
27	North Carolina	48.7
28	Nebraska	48.3
29	Georgia	47.5
30	Arizona	47.0
31	Connecticut	46.8
32	Oregon	46.5
33	South Dakota	45.7
34	Colorado	45.5
35	Minnesota	43.3
36	Indiana	43.0
37	Pennsylvania	41.8
38	Oklahoma	41.7
39	Alabama	40.7
40	Idaho	40.0
41	District of Columbia	39.4
42	Nevada	39.2
43	New York	38.9
44	Texas	38.7
45	Arkansas	37.7
46	West Virginia	34.7
47	South Carolina	34.4
48	Florida	33.0
49	New Mexico	32.9
	United States	47.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.13H

Percent of Births to Teen Mothers who Received Late or No Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Hawaii	8.9
2	Michigan	9.1
3	Mississippi	9.7
4	Alaska	9.8
5	Delaware	9.8
6	Missouri	10.0
7	Kansas	10.3
8	Nebraska	10.7
9	Wisconsin	11.0
10	California	11.1
11	Louisiana	11.1
12	Illinois	11.3
13	Ohio	11.5
14	Virginia	11.7
15	Montana	11.7
16	Massachusetts	11.7
17	Kentucky	11.8
18	New Jersey	11.8
19	Maryland	11.8
20	North Carolina	12.0
21	Georgia	12.4
22	Tennessee	12.5
23	Colorado	13.7
24	Alabama	14.3
25	Washington	14.3
26	Connecticut	14.8
27	Nevada	14.8
28	North Dakota	15.5
29	Oregon	16.1
30	Utah	16.3
31	Indiana	17.3
32	Minnesota	17.3
33	Oklahoma	17.7
34	Arizona	18.1
35	Pennsylvania	18.2
36	Arkansas	18.3
37	District of Columbia	18.8
38	South Carolina	19.8
39	South Dakota	19.9
40	Florida	20.7
41	West Virginia	21.4
42	Texas	22.2
43	New York	22.7
44	New Mexico	24.9
	United States	14.6

In 1985 fewer than half of nonwhite babies born to teen mothers were born to mothers who received early prenatal care, and one in seven nonwhite babies born to a teen mother had a mother who received no care or none before the seventh month of pregnancy.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Among infants of all races nationally, more than one in five babies was born to an unmarried mother in 1985. In that year, more than half of births to teens were to unmarried mothers. For the nation and in most states in 1985, teens accounted for about one of every three births to unmarried women.

TABLE 2.14A

Percent of Infants Born to Unmarried Mothers, Total, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Utah	8.7
2	Idaho	10.8
3	North Dakota	11.5
4	Wyoming	13.3
5	New Hampshire	13.4
6	Iowa	13.6
7	Kansas	14.7
8	Nebraska	14.8
9	Minnesota	15.1
10	Nevada	15.6
11	Texas	16.4
12	Colorado	16.6
13	Montana	16.8
14	Vermont	17.1
15	Oklahoma	17.2
16	West Virginia	17.4
17	Maine	17.8
18	South Dakota	17.9
19	Michigan	18.1
20	Wisconsin	18.1
21	Alaska	18.2
22	Massachusetts	18.4
23	Washington	18.5
24	Kentucky	18.5
25	Oregon	18.7
26	Rhode Island	19.6
27	Indiana	19.8
28	Hawaii	19.9
29	Connecticut	21.3
30	Virginia	21.4
31	Missouri	21.6
32	Ohio	21.8
33	North Carolina	22.1
34	New Jersey	22.3
35	Arkansas	22.4
36	Pennsylvania	22.8
37	Arizona	23.9
38	Tennessee	24.3
39	California	24.6
40	Alabama	24.9
41	Georgia	25.7
42	Illinois	25.7
43	Florida	25.8
44	Delaware	26.2
45	New Mexico	26.3
46	South Carolina	26.4
47	New York	28.1
48	Louisiana	28.6
49	Maryland	29.1
50	Mississippi	32.9
51	District of Columbia	56.7
	United States	22.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.14B

Percent of Births to Teens that Were to Unmarried Mothers, Total, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Utah	36.3
2	Idaho	36.6
3	Kentucky	40.7
4	Texas	41.1
5	Wyoming	42.0
6	West Virginia	42.5
7	Oklahoma	42.6
8	Nevada	45.1
9	Kansas	48.3
10	Arkansas	49.9
11	Tennessee	52.4
12	North Dakota	52.6
13	Alaska	52.9
14	Iowa	54.5
15	North Carolina	55.1
16	New Hampshire	55.3
17	Alabama	55.4
18	Indiana	56.0
19	Michigan	56.6
20	Colorado	56.6
21	Georgia	56.7
22	Oregon	57.0
23	South Dakota	57.0
24	Montana	57.0
25	New Mexico	57.5
26	Missouri	57.7
27	Maine	57.9
28	Washington	58.1
29	Virginia	58.8
30	Arizona	58.9
31	Nebraska	59.2
32	California	59.5
33	Vermont	60.5
34	Florida	60.7
35	Ohio	60.7
36	Louisiana	62.5
37	South Carolina	62.8
38	Hawaii	63.3
39	Minnesota	65.9
40	Pennsylvania	66.7
41	Rhode Island	66.7
42	Wisconsin	66.7
43	Mississippi	66.8
44	Massachusetts	70.6
45	Delaware	70.6
46	Illinois	71.0
47	Connecticut	72.0
48	New York	74.9
49	Maryland	75.0
50	New Jersey	76.5
51	District of Columbia	91.4
	United States	58.7

TABLE 2.14C

Percent of All Unmarried Mothers who Were Teens, Total, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Alaska	25.1
2	California	26.4
3	New York	26.7
4	District of Columbia	28.8
5	Connecticut	31.1
6	Hawaii	31.2
7	Maryland	31.3
8	Oregon	32.2
9	South Dakota	32.3
10	Washington	32.3
11	Massachusetts	32.7
12	Florida	32.7
13	Minnesota	33.0
14	Virginia	33.5
15	Montana	33.5
16	New Jersey	33.6
17	Pennsylvania	33.8
18	New Mexico	33.8
19	Arizona	33.9
20	New Hampshire	34.2
21	Vermont	34.5
22	Illinois	34.6
23	Nevada	34.9
24	Colorado	35.4
25	Idaho	35.6
26	North Dakota	35.7
27	Missouri	36.1
28	Nebraska	36.3
29	Wyoming	36.6
30	Delaware	36.8
31	Tennessee	36.9
32	Rhode Island	37.0
33	Utah	37.0
34	Ohio	37.2
35	Kansas	37.3
36	Iowa	37.4
37	Wisconsin	37.4
38	Michigan	37.8
39	Louisiana	37.9
40	Maine	38.0
41	Georgia	38.2
42	Texas	38.3
43	Kentucky	38.6
44	Oklahoma	39.2
45	Alabama	39.8
46	Indiana	39.9
47	North Carolina	39.9
48	South Carolina	40.4
49	West Virginia	41.7
50	Mississippi	42.3
51	Arkansas	42.7
	United States	33.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In 1985 southern states, despite relatively high proportions of teen births, tended to have relatively low proportions of births to unmarried white mothers, including relatively low proportions of white births to unmarried teens. However, this means only that a white teen was more likely to be married at the time of her baby's birth. Regardless of the timing of the marriage, many of the problems associated with teen parenthood, including ignorance about contraception, prenatal care, and parenting skills, as well as an increased risk of poverty, affect white teen mothers. As is the case for all races, two-thirds of white infants born to unmarried women had mothers older than twenty.

TABLE 2.15A

Percent of Infants Born to Unmarried Mothers, White, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Utah	8.0
2	Alabama	8.1
3	North Dakota	8.5
4	Mississippi	8.5
5	North Carolina	8.8
6	Georgia	9.2
7	South Carolina	9.4
8	Louisiana	10.0
9	Idaho	10.2
10	Arkansas	10.6
11	South Dakota	10.6
12	Michigan	10.6
13	Virginia	10.7
14	Kansas	11.2
15	Alaska	11.3
16	Nevada	11.3
17	Nebraska	11.6
18	Texas	11.6
19	Oklahoma	11.9
20	Iowa	12.2
21	Wyoming	12.2
22	Tennessee	12.3
23	Montana	12.4
24	Minnesota	12.4
25	Hawaii	12.5
26	Missouri	12.9
27	New Jersey	12.9
28	Illinois	13.3
29	New Hampshire	13.3
30	Wisconsin	13.3
31	Florida	13.9
32	Delaware	14.2
33	Indiana	14.3
34	Ohio	14.3
35	Kentucky	14.3
36	Maryland	14.8
37	Pennsylvania	14.9
38	Connecticut	15.2
39	Colorado	15.2
40	Massachusetts	15.4
41	West Virginia	16.0
42	District of Columbia	16.3
43	Rhode Island	16.5
44	Washington	16.5
45	Vermont	17.1
46	Oregon	17.6
47	Maine	17.7
48	New York	18.7
49	Arizona	19.6
50	New Mexico	22.1
51	California	22.3
	United States	14.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.15B

Percent of Births to Teens that Were to Unmarried Mothers, White, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Alabama	24.5
2	Georgia	25.8
3	Mississippi	26.2
4	Arkansas	28.2
5	North Carolina	29.5
6	Texas	30.7
7	South Carolina	31.6
8	Louisiana	31.6
9	Tennessee	32.1
10	Oklahoma	33.5
11	Kentucky	33.9
12	Nevada	34.8
13	Utah	35.0
14	Idaho	36.2
15	Hawaii	36.3
16	Virginia	36.8
17	Florida	38.9
18	Alaska	39.2
19	West Virginia	40.2
20	Wyoming	40.3
21	Kansas	41.8
22	Missouri	42.5
23	Michigan	43.5
24	South Dakota	45.8
25	North Dakota	45.9
26	Indiana	46.7
27	Ohio	49.0
28	Montana	49.8
29	Illinois	51.1
30	New Mexico	52.0
31	Nebraska	52.2
32	Iowa	52.2
33	Delaware	52.4
34	Arizona	53.1
35	Maryland	53.8
36	California	54.8
37	Oregon	54.9
38	Pennsylvania	54.9
39	Washington	55.1
40	New Hampshire	55.3
41	Colorado	55.5
42	Maine	58.0
43	Wisconsin	59.3
44	Vermont	60.5
45	New Jersey	61.3
46	Minnesota	62.1
47	Connecticut	62.2
48	Rhode Island	63.6
49	New York	64.0
50	District of Columbia	64.8
51	Massachusetts	66.4
	United States	45.1

TABLE 2.15C

Percent of All Unmarried Mothers who Were Teens, White, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Hawaii	18.7
2	District of Columbia	20.7
3	Alaska	23.3
4	California	26.2
5	New York	27.3
6	Connecticut	29.8
7	Florida	30.2
8	New Jersey	30.6
9	Maryland	31.1
10	Oregon	32.3
11	Nevada	32.6
12	Washington	32.8
13	Virginia	32.9
14	Minnesota	33.5
15	Massachusetts	33.6
16	Montana	34.0
17	Illinois	34.3
18	South Dakota	34.5
19	Vermont	34.6
20	New Hampshire	34.6
21	Pennsylvania	35.1
22	Arizona	35.3
23	New Mexico	35.6
24	Delaware	35.7
25	Colorado	36.2
26	Nebraska	36.3
27	Idaho	36.5
28	North Dakota	36.6
29	Wyoming	36.8
30	Wisconsin	37.1
31	Missouri	37.5
32	Rhode Island	37.6
33	Texas	37.8
34	Utah	38.2
35	Iowa	38.3
36	Maine	38.3
37	Georgia	38.6
38	Tennessee	39.0
39	Kansas	39.3
40	Ohio	39.4
41	Oklahoma	39.8
42	Michigan	40.0
43	Kentucky	40.3
44	Indiana	41.4
45	Louisiana	41.5
46	West Virginia	42.7
47	South Carolina	42.9
48	North Carolina	43.0
49	Arkansas	43.0
50	Alabama	43.9
51	Mississippi	44.5
	United States	33.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Black infants are far more likely to be born to unmarried mothers. Nationally in 1985, 60 percent of all black births and 90 percent of black births to teens were to unmarried women. As is the case for all races, teens accounted for only about one-third of all black infants born to unmarried mothers.

TABLE 2.16A

Percent of Infants Born to Unmarried Mothers, Black, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Hawaii	12.7
2	New Hampshire	24.6
3	Alaska	26.7
4	New Mexico	37.8
5	Wyoming	40.6
6	Utah	41.5
7	Colorado	43.8
8	Washington	44.6
9	Texas	48.2
10	Nevada	52.2
11	Arizona	52.4
12	Kansas	52.5
13	Oklahoma	53.6
14	West Virginia	53.9
15	South Carolina	54.0
16	North Carolina	54.6
17	Oregon	55.9
18	Michigan	56.1
19	California	56.2
20	Virginia	56.3
21	Massachusetts	56.6
22	Georgia	57.0
23	Rhode Island	57.6
24	Alabama	57.9
25	Louisiana	58.1
26	Mississippi	61.0
27	Arkansas	61.3
28	New Jersey	61.6
29	Kentucky	61.7
30	Nebraska	61.8
31	Iowa	61.8
32	Maryland	62.1
33	New York	62.2
34	Florida	63.3
35	Minnesota	64.1
36	Connecticut	65.3
37	Tennessee	65.4
38	Ohio	66.4
39	District of Columbia	67.1
40	Indiana	67.2
41	Delaware	67.9
42	Missouri	69.3
43	Illinois	71.8
44	Wisconsin	71.9
45	Pennsylvania	72.0
	United States	60.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.16B

Percent of Births to Teens that Were to Unmarried Mothers, Black, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Alaska	55.7
2	New Mexico	72.1
3	Washington	78.4
4	Utah	79.2
5	Texas	81.3
6	Colorado	82.6
7	Kansas	83.6
8	Michigan	84.1
9	Nevada	84.2
10	California	85.4
11	Oklahoma	86.9
12	West Virginia	87.3
13	Arizona	88.0
14	Iowa	88.3
15	Arkansas	88.4
16	Kentucky	88.7
17	North Carolina	88.7
18	Louisiana	89.0
19	Rhode Island	89.2
20	Georgia	89.5
21	South Carolina	89.6
22	Virginia	89.8
23	Alabama	90.1
24	Mississippi	90.7
25	Florida	90.8
26	Delaware	91.7
27	Oregon	91.7
28	New York	91.8
29	Massachusetts	92.5
30	New Jersey	93.1
31	Tennessee	93.3
32	District of Columbia	93.3
33	Indiana	93.4
34	Ohio	93.5
35	Connecticut	93.6
36	Minnesota	94.0
37	Pennsylvania	94.3
38	Nebraska	94.4
39	Maryland	94.7
40	Missouri	94.7
41	Wisconsin	94.8
42	Illinois	95.1
	United States	90.0

TABLE 2.16C

Percent of All Unmarried Mothers who Were Teens, Black, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Alaska	21.8
2	New York	26.3
3	California	27.4
4	District of Columbia	29.3
5	Washington	29.8
6	Oregon	30.3
7	Massachusetts	30.4
8	Utah	30.6
9	Minnesota	31.5
10	Maryland	32.1
11	Iowa	32.2
12	Pennsylvania	32.3
13	Colorado	32.8
14	Connecticut	33.8
15	Kansas	34.0
16	Virginia	34.1
17	West Virginia	34.3
18	Ohio	34.3
19	Florida	34.5
20	Kentucky	34.5
21	Arizona	34.5
22	Illinois	34.9
23	Missouri	34.9
24	Rhode Island	35.3
25	Michigan	35.6
26	Tennessee	35.6
27	Nebraska	35.9
28	New Jersey	36.2
29	Louisiana	36.9
30	Indiana	37.5
31	Delaware	37.5
32	Georgia	38.1
33	Nevada	38.2
34	New Mexico	38.5
35	Wisconsin	38.6
36	North Carolina	38.7
37	Alabama	38.8
38	Oklahoma	38.8
39	Texas	39.5
40	South Carolina	39.7
41	Mississippi	42.0
42	Arkansas	42.4
	United States	34.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.17A

Percent of Infants Born to Unmarried Mothers, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New Hampshire	15.5
2	Utah	21.4
3	Hawaii	22.4
4	Idaho	23.8
5	Maine	26.6
6	Wyoming	30.8
7	Colorado	31.8
8	Washington	32.1
9	California	32.8
10	Oregon	33.0
11	Alaska	34.9
12	Nevada	35.5
13	Oklahoma	37.0
14	North Dakota	40.2
15	Texas	42.2
16	Kansas	42.9
17	Massachusetts	45.2
18	New Mexico	45.9
19	Rhode Island	46.1
20	Arizona	46.3
21	Iowa	46.4
22	Minnesota	47.7
23	West Virginia	48.1
24	Montana	48.7
25	Virginia	51.0
26	Michigan	51.8
27	North Carolina	51.8
28	South Carolina	52.9
29	Nebraska	53.2
30	New Jersey	54.2
31	South Dakota	54.8
32	New York	55.3
33	Georgia	55.4
34	Louisiana	55.9
35	Alabama	56.9
36	Maryland	57.6
37	Kentucky	57.6
38	Wisconsin	58.6
39	Arkansas	58.9
40	Connecticut	59.4
41	Mississippi	60.1
42	Florida	60.7
43	Ohio	62.5
44	Indiana	62.7
45	Tennessee	63.3
46	Delaware	64.4
47	Missouri	64.7
48	District of Columbia	65.5
49	Illinois	66.7
50	Pennsylvania	66.8
	United States	51.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

There was wide variation by state in the proportion of all nonwhite births that were to unmarried mothers. However, in all states but one, more than 50 percent of nonwhite teen mothers were unmarried. Of all births to nonwhite unmarried women, one in three were to teens.

TABLE 2.17B

Percent of Births to Teens that Were to Unmarried Mothers, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Idaho	42.2
2	Utah	53.0
3	Wyoming	60.9
4	Oklahoma	64.3
5	Colorado	64.6
6	Hawaii	68.6
7	Alaska	69.6
8	Nevada	71.5
9	Washington	73.0
10	California	75.2
11	North Dakota	76.8
12	Kansas	76.8
13	Oregon	77.2
14	South Dakota	78.1
15	Montana	78.3
16	Texas	79.2
17	Rhode Island	79.7
18	New Mexico	80.0
19	Iowa	81.0
20	Arizona	81.2
21	Michigan	82.7
22	Minnesota	83.5
23	West Virginia	86.2
24	North Carolina	87.0
25	Arkansas	87.2
26	Wisconsin	87.2
27	Kentucky	87.6
28	Louisiana	88.0
29	Virginia	88.9
30	South Carolina	89.0
31	Georgia	89.1
32	Alabama	89.8
33	Massachusetts	89.9
34	Nebraska	90.0
35	Florida	90.2
36	Mississippi	90.3
37	New York	90.9
38	Indiana	91.9
39	Delaware	91.9
40	Ohio	92.5
41	New Jersey	92.5
42	Connecticut	92.6
43	Tennessee	92.7
44	District of Columbia	92.9
45	Missouri	93.4
46	Pennsylvania	93.6
47	Maryland	93.8
48	Illinois	94.7
	United States	87.0

TABLE 2.17C

Percent of All Unmarried Mothers who Were Teens, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	New York	26.1
2	Idaho	26.2
3	Alaska	26.5
4	California	26.9
5	District of Columbia	29.2
6	Utah	29.3
7	New Mexico	29.8
8	Massachusetts	30.0
9	South Dakota	30.1
10	Washington	30.6
11	Arizona	30.8
12	Colorado	31.4
13	Maryland	31.4
14	Oregon	31.5
15	Minnesota	31.6
16	Iowa	31.8
17	Pennsylvania	32.2
18	Montana	32.7
19	Connecticut	33.3
20	Kansas	33.3
21	Hawaii	33.5
22	Virginia	33.8
23	North Dakota	34.0
24	West Virginia	34.3
25	Ohio	34.4
26	Florida	34.4
27	Kentucky	34.5
28	Illinois	34.8
29	Missouri	34.8
30	Wyoming	34.8
31	Rhode Island	35.0
32	Tennessee	35.6
33	Michigan	35.6
34	New Jersey	36.1
35	Nebraska	36.3
36	Louisiana	36.9
37	Indiana	37.4
38	Delaware	37.6
39	Wisconsin	38.0
40	Georgia	38.0
41	Nevada	38.4
42	Oklahoma	38.6
43	Alabama	38.7
44	North Carolina	38.8
45	Texas	39.1
46	South Carolina	39.7
47	Mississippi	41.9
48	Arkansas	42.5
	United States	34.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In 1987 levels for AFDC payment and Medicaid coverage for families with no other income were extremely low. No state's payment level reached the federal poverty level. Thirty-four states had payment levels less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of three.

The standard of need is the threshold for determining AFDC and Medicaid eligibility for most families with children. In theory it reflects the amount a family would need to subsist, but in most states it is much lower.

In 1987 AFDC payments were so low that they did not meet more than half the states' own definitions of the amount a family needed to subsist. The payment level in Alabama was only 31 percent of its standard of need and 49.5 percent of the federal poverty level, or $119 per month for a family of three.

TABLE 2.18A

AFDC Maximum Payment Levels* and Medicaid Coverage for Families with No Other Income as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, 1987

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Michigan	80.4
2	California	79.6
3	Alaska	77.4
4	Vermont	70.7
5	Minnesota	68.6
6	Connecticut	65.2
7	Rhode Island	64.9
8	New York	64.1
9	Washington	63.5
10	Massachusetts	63.4
11	Wisconsin	60.1
12	North Dakota	58.6
13	Hawaii	52.5
14	Maine	52.3
15	New Jersey	52.1
16	New Hampshire	51.2
17	Oregon	51.2
18	Iowa	49.2
19	Utah	48.5
20	Pennsylvania	47.1
21	District of Columbia	47.0
22	Kansas	46.7
23	Wyoming	46.5
24	Montana	45.7
25	Nebraska	45.2
26	Colorado	44.6
27	Maryland	44.5
28	Illinois	44.1
29	Delaware	40.0
30	Oklahoma	40.0
31	Idaho	39.2
32	Ohio	39.0
33	Arizona	37.8
34	Virginia	37.5
35	Nevada	36.8
36	Missouri	36.0
37	Florida	34.1
38	North Carolina	33.4
39	New Mexico	33.3
40	Georgia	33.0
41	Indiana	33.0
42	West Virginia	32.1
43	South Dakota	31.7
44	South Carolina	25.7
45	Kentucky	25.4
46	Arkansas	24.8
47	Louisiana	24.5
48	Texas	23.7
49	Tennessee	20.0
50	Mississippi	15.5
51	Alabama	15.4

*All AFDC recipients are entitled to Medicaid coverage.

Source: Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.18B

States' Standard of Need as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, 1987

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Maryland	114.1
2	Vermont	106.1
3	Washington	103.2
4	Montana	102.2
5	Louisiana	98.1
6	District of Columbia	91.9
7	Utah	89.4
8	Illinois	88.9
9	Ohio	86.8
10	Arizona	80.1
11	California	79.6
12	Alaska	77.4
13	Pennsylvania	75.7
14	Texas	74.1
15	Maine	72.0
16	Idaho	71.5
17	Wisconsin	70.8
18	Michigan	69.7
19	Minnesota	68.6
20	North Carolina	66.8
21	Connecticut	65.2
22	Rhode Island	64.9
23	Iowa	64.1
24	New York	64.1
25	West Virginia	64.1
26	Massachusetts	63.4
27	Oklahoma	60.8
28	North Dakota	58.6
29	Colorado	54.3
30	Hawaii	52.5
31	New Jersey	52.1
32	Florida	51.6
33	New Hampshire	51.2
34	Oregon	51.2
35	Alabama	49.5
36	South Carolina	49.0
37	Mississippi	47.5
38	Georgia	47.2
39	South Dakota	47.2
40	Kansas	46.7
41	Wyoming	46.5
42	Nebraska	45.2
43	Tennessee	44.5
44	Virginia	41.5
45	Missouri	40.3
46	Delaware	40.0
47	Indiana	39.6
48	Nevada	36.8
49	New Mexico	33.3
50	Arkansas	30.2
51	Kentucky	25.4

TABLE 2.18C

AFDC Payment Level as a Percent of the AFDC Standard of Need, 1987

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Michigan	115.4
2	Alaska	100.0
3	California	100.0
4	Connecticut	100.0
5	Delaware	100.0
6	Hawaii	100.0
7	Kansas	100.0
8	Kentucky	100.0
9	Massachusetts	100.0
10	Minnesota	100.0
11	Nebraska	100.0
12	Nevada	100.0
13	New Hampshire	100.0
14	New Jersey	100.0
15	New Mexico	100.0
16	New York	100.0
17	North Dakota	100.0
18	Oregon	100.0
19	Rhode Island	100.0
20	Wyoming	100.0
21	Virginia	90.4
22	Missouri	89.4
23	Wisconsin	84.9
24	Indiana	83.4
25	Colorado	82.2
26	Arkansas	82.1
27	Iowa	76.7
28	Maine	72.6
29	Georgia	69.9
30	South Dakota	67.2
31	Vermont	66.7
32	Florida	66.0
33	Oklahoma	65.8
34	Pennsylvania	62.2
35	Washington	61.5
36	Idaho	54.9
37	Utah	54.3
38	South Carolina	52.4
39	District of Columbia	51.1
40	West Virginia	50.1
41	North Carolina	50.0
42	Illinois	49.6
43	Arizona	47.2
44	Ohio	44.9
45	Tennessee	44.9
46	Montana	44.7
47	Maryland	39.0
48	Mississippi	32.6
49	Texas	32.1
50	Alabama	31.0
51	Louisiana	25.0

Source: Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.18D

Percent of WIC-Eligible Population Served,* July 1987

Rank	*State*	*Percent*
1	Vermont	81.3
2	Connecticut	68.0
3	Mississippi	64.5
4	Wyoming	63.7
5	Nevada	61.4
6	District of Columbia	59.1
7	South Carolina	58.1
8	Ohio	57.1
9	Rhode Island	55.3
10	New Hampshire	53.9
11	North Dakota	52.1
12	Minnesota	51.9
13	Arizona	51.4
14	Pennsylvania	50.4
15	Illinois	50.2
16	Michigan	49.6
17	Wisconsin	49.0
18	North Carolina	48.9
19	Louisiana	48.5
20	Georgia	46.5
21	Colorado	46.2
22	Kentucky	45.6
23	New York	45.2
24	Maine	44.7
25	Alabama	44.5
26	Virginia	43.7
27	Oklahoma	43.2
28	Montana	43.0
29	Tennessee	43.0
30	New Jersey	42.8
31	Oregon	42.7
32	Indiana	42.2
33	Massachusetts	41.9
34	Maryland	41.4
35	West Virginia	40.3
36	Delaware	40.1
37	Florida	39.9
38	South Dakota	39.9
39	Iowa	39.5
40	Alaska	39.2
41	Texas	38.8
42	New Mexico	38.7
43	Nebraska	38.1
44	Missouri	37.2
45	Kansas	37.0
46	Utah	36.0
47	California	35.5
48	Washington	34.5
49	Arkansas	33.7
50	Idaho	31.7
51	Hawaii	27.2
	United States	63.7

*These figures do not include persons served through state-appropriated WIC funds. See Part 2, Section B for numbers of persons served through state WIC programs.

Source: USDA and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

In no state were all women and children who were financially eligible for WIC actually served by the program in 1987. In thirty-six states, fewer than 50 percent of eligible women and children were served.

TABLE 2.19A

Infant Mortality Rate, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, Total, 1985

Rank	*City*	*Rate*
1	San Jose	8.2
2	San Francisco	8.6
3	San Diego	9.3
4	Phoenix	9.9
5	San Antonio	11.1
6	Dallas	11.1
7	Houston	11.2
8	Los Angeles	11.2
9	Columbus	12.1
10	New Orleans	12.8
11	Milwaukee	13.3
12	Indianapolis	14.3
13	Jacksonville	14.5
14	Cleveland	14.9
15	Boston	15.6
16	New York City	16.4
17	Chicago	16.6
18	Baltimore	17.0
19	Philadelphia	17.4
20	Memphis	19.0
21	Detroit	19.9
22	District of Columbia	20.8
	United States	10.6

In general, infant mortality in the United States' largest cities tends to be higher than for the nation as a whole. Only four of the twenty-two largest cities had 1985 infant mortality rates equal to or less than the national average.

TABLE 2.19B

Infant Mortality Rate, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, White,* 1985

Rank	*City*	*Rate*
1	Dallas	8.0
2	San Francisco	8.0
3	San Jose	8.5
4	San Diego	8.7
5	Los Angeles	9.5
6	Phoenix	9.6
7	Houston	10.0
8	Boston	10.1
9	Milwaukee	10.6
10	Indianapolis	11.1
11	Cleveland	11.2
12	San Antonio	11.3
13	Chicago	11.4
14	Jacksonville	11.8
15	Baltimore	11.8
16	Columbus	11.9
17	New Orleans	11.9
18	Memphis	12.1
19	Philadelphia	12.9
20	Detroit	13.1
21	New York City	13.8
	United States	9.3

Within each racial group in 1985 there were considerable disparities in cities' infant mortality rates. For example, a white infant born in New York City was 1.7 times more likely to die than one born in Dallas.

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*The District of Columbia was not ranked because there were too few white infant deaths to calculate a reliable rate.

TABLE 2.19C

Infant Mortality Rate, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, Black,* 1985

Rank	*City*	*Rate*
1	Columbus	13.3
2	New Orleans	15.1
3	Houston	15.1
4	San Diego	15.5
5	New York City	17.4
6	Dallas	17.6
7	Milwaukee	18.0
8	Cleveland	18.5
9	Baltimore	19.9
10	Jacksonville	20.0
11	Los Angeles	20.1
12	Detroit	22.3
13	Philadelphia	22.4
14	Chicago	22.5
15	Memphis	23.3
16	District of Columbia	23.7
17	Indianapolis	23.9
18	Boston	25.3
	United States	18.2

Black infant mortality rates show wide variation. In 1985 a black infant born in Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, was nearly twice as likely to die in the first year of life as a black infant born in Columbus, the capital of Ohio. A black infant born in Boston in 1985 was more likely to die than one born in any city or state, with the exception of Delaware.

TABLE 2.19D

Infant Mortality Rate, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*City*	*Rate*
1	San Jose	7.6
2	San Antonio	8.4
3	San Francisco	9.2
4	San Diego	11.0
5	Phoenix	11.6
6	Columbus	12.5
7	Houston	13.7
8	New Orleans	14.0
9	Los Angeles	15.8
10	Dallas	16.7
11	Milwaukee	17.1
12	New York City	17.2
13	Cleveland	18.1
14	Jacksonville	19.5
15	Baltimore	19.5
16	District of Columbia	20.8
17	Philadelphia	21.5
18	Chicago	21.6
19	Detroit	22.2
20	Boston	22.7
21	Indianapolis	23.0
22	Memphis	23.0
	United States	15.8

Western cities tend to show relatively lower nonwhite infant mortality rates. For example, in 1985 the nonwhite infant mortality rate for Memphis was about three times greater than the rates for San Jose and San Antonio.

*The following cities were not ranked because there were too few infant deaths to calculate a reliable rate for blacks: Phoenix, San Antonio, San Francisco, and San Jose.

TABLE 2.20A

Percent of All Births that Were Low Birthweight, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, Total, 1985

Rank	*City*	*Percent*
1	San Jose	5.5
2	Staten Island	6.2
3	San Diego	6.2
4	San Francisco	6.4
5	Phoenix	6.8
6	Los Angeles	7.0
7	Queens	7.1
8	San Antonio	7.5
9	Houston	7.6
10	Jacksonville	7.6
11	Indianapolis	7.9
12	Columbus	8.1
13	Milwaukee	8.3
14	Boston	8.4
15	New York City*	8.5
16	Dallas	8.7
17	Brooklyn	8.8
18	Manhattan	8.8
19	Bronx	9.8
20	Chicago	10.1
21	Cleveland	10.1
22	Philadelphia	10.2
23	Memphis	10.5
24	New Orleans	11.9
25	Baltimore	12.0
26	Detroit	12.4
27	District of Columbia	13.3
	United States	6.8

TABLE 2.20B

Percent of All Births that Were Low Birthweight, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, White, 1985

Rank	*City*	*Percent*
1	San Francisco	5.0
2	San Diego	5.0
3	San Jose	5.1
4	District of Columbia	5.2
5	Staten Island	5.3
6	Milwaukee	5.4
7	Queens	5.5
8	Los Angeles	5.6
9	Houston	5.6
10	Jacksonville	5.8
11	Chicago	6.1
12	Memphis	6.3
13	Brooklyn	6.3
14	Phoenix	6.3
15	Philadelphia	6.4
16	New York City*	6.4
17	Dallas	6.4
18	Boston	6.5
19	Manhattan	6.5
20	New Orleans	6.5
21	Indianapolis	6.6
22	Baltimore	6.8
23	Columbus	6.9
24	San Antonio	7.0
25	Cleveland	7.1
26	Detroit	7.1
27	Bronx	8.2
	United States	5.6

In 1985 the incidence of low-birthweight births in all but five of the largest cities was greater than the United States average. Furthermore, the variation between cities was substantial. For example, an infant born in Detroit was twice as likely as one born in San Diego to have a birthweight of less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams).

Even within city boundaries the incidence of low birthweight can show wide disparities. In 1985, for example, 6.4 percent of white New York City infants were born at low birthweight. However, a white infant in the Bronx was 1.5 times more likely than one in Staten Island to be born at low birthweight.

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*These tables include data on low-birthweight births for New York City as a whole and, in addition, break out the data for the five boroughs of the city of New York (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island).

TABLE 2.20C

Percent of All Births that Were Low Birthweight, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, Black, 1985

Rank	*City*	*Percent*
1	San Jose	7.6
2	Queens	10.9
3	Jacksonville	11.1
4	Columbus	11.5
5	Boston	11.6
6	Brooklyn	11.7
7	Indianapolis	11.8
8	San Diego	11.8
9	New York City*	12.0
10	Bronx	12.2
11	Staten Island	12.4
12	Houston	12.4
13	San Antonio	12.5
14	Phoenix	12.6
15	San Francisco	12.6
16	Milwaukee	12.8
17	Cleveland	12.9
18	Memphis	13.1
19	Los Angeles	13.2
20	Dallas	13.3
21	New Orleans	13.7
22	Manhattan	13.7
23	Philadelphia	14.0
24	Detroit	14.3
25	Chicago	14.3
26	Baltimore	14.6
27	District of Columbia	15.3
	United States	12.4

In 1985 more than half of the nation's largest cities had a black low-birthweight rate above the national average. In seven cities (New Orleans, Manhattan, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, and the District of Columbia) approximately one of every seven black infants was born at low birthweight. A black infant in the District of Columbia was more than two times more likely than an infant born in San Jose to be born at low birthweight.

TABLE 2.20D

Percent of All Births that Were Low Birthweight, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*City*	*Percent*
1	San Jose	6.7
2	San Francisco	7.7
3	San Diego	8.9
4	Queens	9.5
5	Phoenix	9.7
6	Staten Island	10.5
7	Los Angeles	10.9
8	Boston	10.9
9	Jacksonville	10.9
10	Columbus	11.0
11	New York City*	11.1
12	Brooklyn	11.3
13	Indianapolis	11.6
14	Houston	11.6
15	Bronx	11.9
16	San Antonio	12.1
17	Manhattan	12.2
18	Milwaukee	12.3
19	Cleveland	12.8
20	Dallas	12.8
21	Memphis	13.0
22	New Orleans	13.6
23	Philadelphia	13.6
24	Chicago	13.9
25	Detroit	14.2
26	Baltimore	14.5
27	District of Columbia	15.0
	United States	11.1

The incidence of nonwhite low-birthweight births in 1985 varied considerably. For example, an infant born in the District of Columbia was 1.5 times more likely than an infant born in the New York City borough of Queens to have a low birthweight. Nearly one in every six infants born in the District of Columbia in 1985 weighed less than 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams) at birth.

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*These tables include data on low-birthweight births for New York City as a whole and, in addition, break out the data for the five boroughs of the city of New York (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island).

TABLE 2.21A

Percent of All Births that Were to Mothers Under 20, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, Total, 1985

Rank	*City*	*Percent*
1	Staten Island	5.8
2	San Francisco	7.5
3	Queens	8.0
4	San Diego	9.6
5	San Jose	10.2
6	Manhattan	10.7
7	New York City*	11.6
8	Los Angeles	12.3
9	Brooklyn	12.7
10	Boston	13.3
11	Columbus	14.7
12	Phoenix	15.1
13	Houston	15.5
14	Bronx	16.0
15	Jacksonville	16.3
16	Indianapolis	16.7
17	District of Columbia	17.8
18	Milwaukee	18.0
19	New Orleans	18.1
20	Philadelphia	18.2
21	San Antonio	18.2
22	Chicago	18.5
23	Memphis	18.7
24	Dallas	19.3
25	Cleveland	20.1
26	Detroit	20.3
27	Baltimore	22.7
	United States	12.7

There were substantial disparities among the nation's largest cities in the percentage of births that were to teens in 1985. A baby from Baltimore was nearly four times more likely than one from Staten Island to be born to a teenager that year. While showing a decline in recent years, Baltimore consistently has shown the highest proportion of births to teens.

TABLE 2.21B

Percent of All Births that Were to Mothers Under 20, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, White, 1985

Rank	*City*	*Percent*
1	Staten Island	4.1
2	District of Columbia	5.2
3	Queens	5.4
4	San Francisco	6.1
5	New Orleans	6.8
6	Manhattan	8.0
7	San Diego	8.5
8	Memphis	9.0
9	New York City*	9.4
10	Boston	9.5
11	Milwaukee	9.8
12	Brooklyn	10.2
13	San Jose	10.9
14	Chicago	11.1
15	Columbus	11.3
16	Philadelphia	11.5
17	Los Angeles	11.6
18	Jacksonville	11.8
19	Indianapolis	13.0
20	Detroit	13.0
21	Houston	13.7
22	Phoenix	14.4
23	Dallas	15.0
24	Baltimore	15.0
25	Cleveland	15.2
26	Bronx	16.0
27	San Antonio	18.2
	United States	10.8

Wide disparities among the nation's largest cities also were evident in the case of white births to teens. For example, the proportion of white births that were to teens was 4.5 times greater in San Antonio than in Staten Island.

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*These tables include data on births to teens for New York City as a whole and, in addition, break out the data for the five boroughs of the city of New York (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island).

TABLE 2.21C

Percent of All Births that Were to Mothers Under 20, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, Black, 1985

Rank	*City*	*Percent*
1	Queens	15.0
2	San Jose	15.7
3	Brooklyn	16.0
4	New York City*	16.2
5	Bronx	16.9
6	Manhattan	17.0
7	San Diego	17.8
8	Staten Island	18.3
9	Los Angeles	19.4
10	San Francisco	19.6
11	Boston	20.0
12	San Antonio	20.2
13	District of Columbia	21.1
14	Houston	21.9
15	New Orleans	22.3
16	Detroit	23.0
17	Phoenix	24.1
18	Columbus	24.5
19	Memphis	24.5
20	Cleveland	24.8
21	Philadelphia	25.3
22	Jacksonville	25.5
23	Chicago	26.8
24	Baltimore	26.9
25	Indianapolis	27.8
26	Dallas	28.8
27	Milwaukee	30.6
	United States	23.0

In 1985 black babies in most large cities were far more likely than white babies to be born to teenagers. For example in the District of Columbia the proportion of black births to teens was four times greater than the proportion of white births to teens. In Milwaukee and New Orleans, the proportion for blacks was three times greater than the proportion for whites.

TABLE 2.21D

Percent of All Births that Were to Mothers Under 20, All Cities of 500,000+ Population, Nonwhite, 1985

Rank	*City*	*Percent*
1	San Jose	8.3
2	San Francisco	8.6
3	Queens	11.6
4	San Diego	12.0
5	Los Angeles	14.2
6	Staten Island	14.4
7	New York City*	14.5
8	Manhattan	14.5
9	Brooklyn	15.2
10	Bronx	16.1
11	San Antonio	18.0
12	Boston	18.3
13	Houston	19.2
14	Phoenix	20.3
15	District of Columbia	20.6
16	New Orleans	21.7
17	Columbus	22.6
18	Detroit	22.8
19	Philadelphia	24.3
20	Memphis	24.3
21	Cleveland	24.4
22	Jacksonville	24.7
23	Chicago	25.6
24	Baltimore	26.5
25	Indianapolis	27.0
26	Dallas	27.1
27	Milwaukee	29.6
	United States	20.1

The composition of a city's nonwhite population may be reflected in its patterns of teenage childbearing. For example, cities with large Asian populations, such as San Jose and San Francisco, had the lowest proportion of births to teens in 1985. These percentages are consistent with national data for 1985 when only 5.5 percent of all Asian births, compared with 20.1 percent of all nonwhite births, were to teens.

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*These tables include data on low-birthweight births for New York City as a whole and, in addition, break out the data for the five boroughs of the city of New York (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island).

SECTION D: State Fact Sheets

ALABAMA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	39,087	20,209	20,649	59,736
To all women age 19 and under	5,638	5,038	5,064	10,702
To women under age 15	72	226	226	298

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To women age 19 and under	14.4%	24.9%	24.5%	17.9%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	6.0%	12.0%	12.0%	8.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	13.2	13.3	10.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	18.6%	27.4%	27.2%	23.0%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	81.0%	58.1%	58.4%	73.2%
Women age 19 and under	59.3	40.6	40.7	50.5
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	4.3%	9.8%	9.7%	6.2%
Women age 19 and under	9.9	14.3	14.3	12.0
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	76.1%	46.3%	46.7%	66.1%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	5.6%	15.6%	15.5%	9.0%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Total infant deaths	10.4	17.0	16.8	12.6
Neonatal deaths	7.0	11.0	10.8	8.3
Postneonatal deaths	3.4	6.0	6.0	4.3

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

ALABAMA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$384.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

50%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$119.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

15%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($384.00):

31%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

45%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

ALASKA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	9,078	584	3,766	12,844
To all women age 19 and under	612	61	500	1,112
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	6.7%	10.4%	13.3%	8.7%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	4.5%	10.6%	5.9%	4.9%
To women age 19 and under	6.3	—	7.5	6.9
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	9.5%	—	16.8%	12.1%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	78.4%	67.7%	67.8%	75.3%
Women age 19 and under	56.1	—	54.2	55.3
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.8%	—	6.0%	4.4%
Women age 19 and under	9.4	—	9.8	9.6
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	68.8%	57.3%	52.8%	64.1%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	5.5%	9.2%	11.7%	7.3%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.6	—	13.8	10.8
Neonatal deaths	5.1	—	—	5.1
Postneonatal deaths	4.5	—	8.8	5.8

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

ALASKA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$749.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($968.00):

77%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$749.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($968.00):

77%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($749.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

39%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

ARIZONA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	49,776	2,587	9,572	59,348
To all women age 19 and under	6,472	532	1,684	8,156
To women under age 15	69	—	48	117

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
To women age 19 and under	13.0%	20.6%	17.6%	13.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	0.5	0.2

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.9%	12.4%	7.7%	6.2%
To women age 19 and under	7.4	17.7	9.8	7.9
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	16.1%	29.4%	22.5%	17.4%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	73.5%	65.1%	59.4%	71.3%
Women age 19 and under	53.2	52.7	47.0	52.0
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	6.9%	10.4%	12.4%	7.7%
Women age 19 and under	13.1	14.4	18.1	14.1
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	65.6%	56.6%	49.5%	63.1%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	8.6%	13.1%	16.3%	9.8%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Total infant deaths	9.4	12.4	11.3	9.7
Neonatal deaths	5.9	—	6.2	5.9
Postneonatal deaths	3.5	—	5.1	3.8

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

ARIZONA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$621.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

80%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$293.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

38%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($621.00):

47%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

51%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

ARKANSAS

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
Births		*Black*	*Total*	
To all women	26,577	8,245	8,644	35,221
To all women age 19 and under	4,275	2,426	2,481	6,756
To women under age 15	35	143	143	178
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	16.1%	29.4%	28.7%	19.2%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.7	1.7	0.5
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	6.6%	12.5%	12.4%	8.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	14.0	13.8	10.1
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	19.3%	33.0%	32.2%	24.1%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	74.2%	52.0%	52.5%	69.0%
Women age 19 and under	53.9	37.5	37.7	48.0
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	5.6%	13.2%	13.2%	7.4%
Women age 19 and under	10.1	18.4	18.3	13.1
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	67.5%	41.4%	42.1%	61.8%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	6.9%	18.3%	18.0%	9.4%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.9	14.2	13.8	11.6
Neonatal deaths	6.7	8.5	8.2	7.1
Postneonatal deaths	4.2	5.7	5.6	4.5

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

ARKANSAS

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$234.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

30%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$192.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

25%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($234.00):

82%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

34%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

CALIFORNIA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
Births				
To all women	370,902	46,372	100,049	470,951
To all women age 19 and under	39,540	8,344	11,750	51,290
To women under age 15	573	257	317	890
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.7%	18.0%	11.7%	10.9%
To women under age 15	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.3%	11.9%	8.7%	6.0%
To women age 19 and under	6.7	12.4	11.3	7.7
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.4%	18.7%	15.2%	14.0%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	76.4%	69.0%	73.0%	75.7%
Women age 19 and under	56.6	54.1	53.7	55.9
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	5.2%	6.7%	6.1%	5.4%
Women age 19 and under	10.1	10.9	[illegible]	10.3
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	—	—	—	—
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	—	—	—	—
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.2	16.3	11.0	9.5
Neonatal deaths	5.8	10.1	6.6	6.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.3	6.2	4.3	3.5

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

CALIFORNIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$617.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

80%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$617.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

80%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($617.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

36%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

COLORADO

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	50,499	2,831	4,624	55,123
To all women age 19 and under	5,011	493	715	5,726
To women under age 15	69	—	—	90

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
To women age 19 and under	9.9%	17.4%	15.5%	10.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	—	0.2

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	7.4%	13.1%	11.4%	7.7%
To women age 19 and under	10.3	14.5	12.0	10.5
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.9%	19.2%	16.1%	14.1%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	78.5%	69.0%	68.7%	77.6%
Women age 19 and under	52.8	51.7	45.5	51.9
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	5.1%	7.5%	8.3%	5.4%
Women age 19 and under	13.0	15.3	13.7	13.0
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	71.4%	59.7%	60.1%	70.5%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	6.8%	11.1%	11.5%	7.2%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Total infant deaths	9.1	15.9	13.2	9.4
Neonatal deaths	5.2	—	8.2	5.5
Postneonatal deaths	3.8	—	—	3.9

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

COLORADO

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$421.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

54%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$346.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

45%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($421.00):

82%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

46%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

CONNECTICUT

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	37,900	5,361	6,088	43,988
To all women age 19 and under	2,750	1,265	1,300	4,050
To women under age 15	45	56	57	102

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To women age 19 and under	7.3%	23.6%	21.4%	9.2%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.2

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.7%	13.5%	12.6%	6.6%
To women age 19 and under	9.1	14.6	14.3	10.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	11.6%	25.6%	24.1%	14.9%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	88.6%	65.8%	67.7%	85.8%
Women age 19 and under	62.1	21.2	46.8	57.2
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	2.2%	8.8%	8.2%	3.0%
Women age 19 and under	8.4	14.8	14.8	10.4
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	83.1%	54.1%	56.2%	79.7%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	2.8%	10.8%	10.2%	3.8%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Total infant deaths	8.5	20.9	19.1	10.0
Neonatal deaths	6.6	16.6	15.1	7.8
Postneonatal deaths	1.9	—	—	2.2

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

CONNECTICUT

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$505.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

65%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$505.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

65%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($505.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

68%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

DELAWARE

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	7,319	2,171	2,299	9,618
To all women age 19 and under	710	603	606	1,316
To women under age 15	—	—	—	33

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

To women age 19 and under	9.7%	27.8%	26.4%	13.7%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	0.3

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:

To all women	5.7%	12.9%	12.5%	7.3%
To women age 19 and under	8.6	14.0	13.9	11.0

Percentage of all low-birthweight births:

To women age 19 and under	14.6%	30.1%	29.2%	20.5%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

Began prenatal care in the first trimester

All women	82.6%	61.6%	62.7%	77.8%
Women age 19 and under	62.9	49.8	49.9	56.9

Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all

All women	3.1%	8.3%	8.0%	4.3%
Women age 19 and under	7.4	9.7	9.8	8.5

*Received adequate prenatal care**

All women	72.8%	49.8%	51.1%	67.7%

*Received inadequate prenatal care**

All women	4.5%	12.5%	12.1%	6.3%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Total infant deaths	11.6	25.8	24.8	14.8
Neonatal deaths	8.6	17.5	17.0	10.6
Postneonatal deaths	—	—	—	4.2

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

DELAWARE

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$310.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

40%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$310.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

40%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($310.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

40%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	1,753	7,793	8,117	9,870
To all women age 19 and under	91	1,641	1,670	1,761
To women under age 15	—	62	63	64

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	5.2%	21.1%	20.6%	17.8%
To women under age 15	—	0.8	0.8	0.6

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.2%	15.3%	15.0%	13.3%
To women age 19 and under	—	15.8	15.6	15.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	—	21.7%	21.4%	20.6%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	78.9%	55.4%	55.0%	59.4%
Women age 19 and under	—	39.5	39.4	39.2
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	5.4%	12.5%	12.8%	11.4%
Women age 19 and under	—	18.8	18.8	18.9
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	71.3%	46.9%	46.4%	51.1%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	5.5%	16.3%	16.4%	14.4%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	—	23.7	22.9	20.8
Neonatal deaths	—	18.2	17.6	15.9
Postneonatal deaths	—	5.5	5.3	4.9

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$712.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

92%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$364.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

47%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($712.00):

51%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

59%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

FLORIDA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	122,127	39,609	41,689	163,816
To all women age 19 and under	13,116	9,530	9,658	22,774
To women under age 15	169	469	472	641

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
To women age 19 and under	10.7%	24.1%	23.2%	13.9%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.4

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	6.0%	12.4%	12.1%	7.5%
To women age 19 and under	7.8	13.8	13.7	10.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.0%	26.8%	26.3%	19.0%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	73.9%	49.1%	50.1%	67.9%
Women age 19 and under	46.9	32.9	33.0	41.0
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	7.1%	14.8%	14.6%	9.0%
Women age 19 and under	15.6	20.6	20.7	17.7
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	66.5%	42.2%	43.1%	60.6%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	9.2%	19.9%	19.5%	11.8%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Total infant deaths	9.2	17.8	17.2	11.3
Neonatal deaths	6.0	11.8	11.4	7.4
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	6.1	5.9	3.9

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

FLORIDA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$400.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

52%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$264.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

34%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($400.00):

66%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

40%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

GEORGIA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	Whi[illegible]	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	61,968	33,228	34,372	96,340
To all women age 19 and under	8,560	8,066	8,126	16,686
To women under age 15	106	360	361	467

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	13.8%	24.3%	23.6%	17.3%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	6.1%	11.7%	11.6%	8.1%
To women age 19 and under	8.0	13.1	13.1	10.5
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	18.1%	27.2%	26.7%	22.5%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	81.2%	62.9%	63.2%	74.8%
Women age 19 and under	61.9	47.4	47.5	54.9
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.9%	8.0%	7.9%	5.3%
Women age 19 and under	8.5	12.4	12.4	10.4
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	75.4%	53.8%	54.2%	68.0%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	5.3%	12.3%	12.2%	7.7%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.5	19.0	18.5	12.7
Neonatal deaths	6.6	12.7	12.3	8.6
Postneonatal deaths	2.9	6.3	6.2	4.1

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

GEORGIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$366.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

47%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$256.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

33%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($366.00):

70%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

47%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

HAWAII

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
Births		*Black*	*Total*	
To all women	4,640	898	13,667	18,307
To all women age 19 and under	300	60	1,496	1,796
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	6.5%	6.7%	10.9%	9.8%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.2%	9.5%	6.9%	6.5%
To women age 19 and under	—	—	8.3	8.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	—	—	13.2%	12.8%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	78.3%	75.1%	74.4%	75.4%
Women age 19 and under	61.1	51.7	55.5	56.5
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.7%	3.5%	5.6%	5.1%
Women age 19 and under	—	—	8.9	9.2
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	69.9%	65.8%	66.5%	67.4%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	5.7%	5.8%	7.8%	7.3%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	7.5	—	9.3	8.8
Neonatal deaths	—	—	5.9	5.8
Postneonatal deaths	—	—	3.4	3.0

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

HAWAII

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$468.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($891.00):

53%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$468.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($891.00):

53%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($468.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

27%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

IDAHO

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	16,878	96	689	17,567
To all women age 19 and under	1,742	—	102	1,844
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To women age 19 and under	10.3%	—	14.8%	10.5%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.5%	—	7.1%	5.5%
To women age 19 and under	8.0	—	—	7.9
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	15.1%	—	—	14.9%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	76.6%	68.4%	65.4%	76.2%
Women age 19 and under	59.6	—	40.0	58.5
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	5.2%	—	10.3%	5.4%
Women age 19 and under	11.1	—	—	11.6
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	69.3%	64.0%	59.3%	68.9%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	6.4%	—	11.9%	6.6%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Total infant deaths	10.5	—	—	10.4
Neonatal deaths	6.5	—	—	6.3
Postneonatal deaths	4.1	—	—	4.1

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

IDAHO

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
- All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
- Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
- Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
- Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
- Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
- Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
- From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
- Based on pregnancy status alone[*]	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$554.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

72%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$304.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

39%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($554.00):

55%

WIC Coverage (Federal)[**]

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

32%

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[*] Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

[**] Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

ILLINOIS

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	138,604	38,692	42,133	180,737
To all women age 19 and under	12,326	10,192	10,320	22,646
To women under age 15	142	440	444	586

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
To women age 19 and under	8.9%	26.3%	24.5%	12.5%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.3

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.4%	13.5%	12.9%	7.2%
To women age 19 and under	7.5	13.6	13.5	10.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	12.3%	26.5%	25.6%	17.9%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	81.7%	64.7%	65.5%	77.9%
Women age 19 and under	57.0	51.2	51.1	54.3
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.6%	7.6%	7.4%	4.5%
Women age 19 and under	10.3	11.3	11.3	10.7
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	73.4%	48.7%	49.9%	68.1%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	5.0%	13.1%	12.5%	6.7%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Total infant deaths	9.3	21.4	19.9	11.7
Neonatal deaths	6.4	14.0	13.0	8.0
Postneonatal deaths	2.8	7.4	6.9	3.8

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

ILLINOIS

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$689.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

89%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$342.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

44%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($689.00):

50%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

50%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

INDIANA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
Births		*Black*	*Total*	
To all women	71,697	8,534	9,249	80,946
To all women age 19 and under	9,057	2,301	2,359	11,416
To women under age 15	96	81	82	178
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	12.6%	27.0%	25.5%	14.1%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.8%	11.7%	11.4%	6.4%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	13.0	13.0	8.7
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	16.6%	30.1%	29.1%	19.1%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	79.5%	57.3%	58.8%	77.4%
Women age 19 and under	59.4	42.9	43.0	56.4
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	4.3%	13.1%	12.5%	5.1%
Women age 19 and under	9.0	18.0	17.3	10.5
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	73.0%	46.7%	48.6%	70.6%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	5.6%	17.8%	16.9%	6.7%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.0	19.5	18.3	10.9
Neonatal deaths	6.7	13.8	13.1	7.5
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	5.6	5.2	3.4

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

INDIANA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$307.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

40%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$256.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

33%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($307.00):

83%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

42%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

IOWA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	39,576	1,061	1,645	41,221
To all women age 19 and under	3,537	239	300	3,837
To women under age 15	39	—	—	54

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.9%	22.5%	18.2%	9.3%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	—	0.1

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.0%	10.2%	8.5%	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.8	—	10.3	8.0
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.9%	—	22.1%	14.4%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	85.9%	74.0%	73.6%	85.4%
Women age 19 and under	66.0	63.1	62.7	65.7
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	2.0%	3.9%	4.6%	2.1%
Women age 19 and under	5.9	—	—	5.8
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	80.4%	65.4%	65.2%	79.8%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	2.8%	7.4%	7.5%	2.9%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.4	—	—	9.5
Neonatal deaths	5.8	—	—	5.9
Postneonatal deaths	3.6	—	—	3.6

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

IOWA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$497.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

64%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$381.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

49%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($497.00):

77%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

40%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

KANSAS

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	35,220	3,265	4,459	39,679
To all women age 19 and under	3,693	697	829	4,522
To women under age 15	45	—	—	73
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.5%	21.3%	18.6%	11.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	—	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.5%	12.1%	10.9%	6.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.3	11.8	11.1	8.0
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.8%	20.8%	19.0%	14.9%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	82.6%	70.8%	69.6%	81.1%
Women age 19 and under	60.9	54.9	54.2	59.7
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.6%	6.1%	6.7%	3.9%
Women age 19 and under	9.9	9.5	10.3	10.0
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	78.0%	62.9%	61.9%	76.2%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	4.3%	9.5%	10.1%	5.0%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.0	14.4	11.7	9.3
Neonatal deaths	5.8	9.2	7.2	6.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	—	—	3.3

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

KANSAS

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$362.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

47%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$362.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

47%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($362.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

37%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

KENTUCKY

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
Births		*Black*	*Total*	
To all women	47,750	4,775	5,135	52,885
To all women age 19 and under	8,133	1,147	1,165	9,298
To women under age 15	134	55	55	189

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
To women age 19 and under	17.0%	24.0%	22.7%	17.6%
To women under age 15	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.4

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	6.5%	12.2%	11.8%	7.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.8	12.7	12.6	8.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	20.4%	25.0%	24.1%	21.0%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	77.6%	62.6%	62.8%	76.2%
Women age 19 and under	60.3	49.8	49.6	59.0
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	4.6%	9.5%	9.6%	5.1%
Women age 19 and under	8.5	11.4	11.8	9.0
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	70.5%	52.9%	52.9%	68.8%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	6.5%	13.3%	13.4%	7.1%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Total infant deaths	10.3	20.5	19.7	11.2
Neonatal deaths	6.8	14.2	13.6	7.5
Postneonatal deaths	3.5	6.3	6.0	3.7

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

KENTUCKY

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$197.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

25%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$197.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

25%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($197.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

46%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

LOUISIANA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	48,538	31,466	32,920	81,458
To all women age 19 and under	6,363	7,574	7,727	14,090
To women under age 15	71	303	306	377

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

To women age 19 and under	13.1%	24.1%	23.5%	17.3%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.5

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:

To all women	5.9%	13.1%	12.8%	8.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	14.1	14.0	11.1

Percentage of all low-birthweight births:

To women age 19 and under	17.0%	26.0%	25.7%	22.2%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

Began prenatal care in the first trimester

All women	85.2%	67.6%	68.0%	78.3%
Women age 19 and under	68.1	57.3	57.5	62.3

Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all

All women	3.0%	7.9%	7.8%	4.9%
Women age 19 and under	6.6	11.2	11.1	9.1

*Received adequate prenatal care**

All women	77.2%	47.1%	47.4%	65.2%

*Received inadequate prenatal care**

All women	4.8%	13.6%	13.5%	8.3%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Total infant deaths	8.6	17.2	16.7	11.9
Neonatal deaths	5.9	10.7	10.4	7.7
Postneonatal deaths	2.7	6.4	6.3	4.2

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

LOUISIANA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$760.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

98%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$190.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

25%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($760.00):

25%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

49%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

MAINE

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Births				
To all women	16,587	83	316	16,903
To all women age 19 and under	1,936	—	44	1,980
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.7%	—	13.9%	11.7%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.1%	—	—	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	—	—	8.0
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	18.1%	—	—	18.2%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	82.1%	72.0%	76.4%	82.0%
Women age 19 and under	66.5	—	68.2	66.5
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.4%	—	—	3.5%
Women age 19 and under	5.6	—	—	5.7
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	76.6%	70.4%	71.6%	76.5%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	3.1%	—	—	3.1%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.2	—	—	9.1
Neonatal deaths	6.6	—	—	6.5
Postneonatal deaths	2.6	—	—	2.6

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MAINE

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$558.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

72%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$405.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

52%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($558.00):

73%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

45%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

MARYLAND

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	45,289	20,418	22,726	68,015
To all women age 19 and under	3,868	4,298	4,385	8,253
To women under age 15	46	185	186	232

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

To women age 19 and under	8.5%	21.1%	19.3%	12.1%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.3

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:

To all women	5.4%	12.5%	12.0%	7.6%
To women age 19 and under	7.8	13.7	13.6	10.9

Percentage of all low-birthweight births:

To women age 19 and under	12.2%	23.0%	21.9%	17.3%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

Began prenatal care in the first trimester

All women	86.0%	66.7%	67.8%	80.0%
Women age 19 and under	63.3	51.4	51.4	57.0

Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all

All women	2.6%	7.5%	7.3%	4.1%
Women age 19 and under	8.0	11.7	11.8	10.0

*Received adequate prenatal care**

All women	80.0%	58.0%	59.5%	73.2%

*Received inadequate prenatal care**

All women	3.4%	10.4%	10.0%	5.6%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Total infant deaths	9.1	18.9	17.5	11.9
Neonatal deaths	6.0	13.5	12.5	8.2
Postneonatal deaths	3.0	5.3	5.0	3.7

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MARYLAND

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$884.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

114%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$345.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

45%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($884.00):

39%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

41%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

MASSACHUSETTS

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	73,589	6,068	8,191	81,780
To all women age 19 and under	5,736	1,127	1,235	6,971
To women under age 15	72	38	41	113

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
To women age 19 and under	7.8%	18.6%	15.1%	8.5%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.4%	10.3%	9.0%	5.8%
To women age 19 and under	8.0	11.5	10.9	8.5
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	11.4%	20.6%	18.4%	12.5%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	86.4%	70.4%	73.1%	85.1%
Women age 19 and under	61.8	55.8	56.6	60.9
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	2.3%	6.3%	5.7%	2.6%
Women age 19 and under	7.6	11.8	11.7	8.3
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	81.4%	63.6%	66.7%	80.0%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	2.8%	8.4%	7.6%	3.3%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	Nonwhite Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Total infant deaths	8.2	20.8	16.7	9.1
Neonatal deaths	6.0	14.0	11.0	6.5
Postneonatal deaths	2.2	6.8	5.7	2.5

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MASSACHUSETTS

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$491.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

63%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$491.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

63%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($491.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

42%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

MICHIGAN

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
Births		*Black*	*Total*	
To all women	113,064	22,671	24,957	138,021
To all women age 19 and under	11,058	5,386	5,574	16,632
To women under age 15	108	241	244	352
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.8%	23.8%	22.3%	12.1%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.4%	13.6%	12.8%	6.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	13.0	12.7	9.5
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.3%	22.7%	22.0%	16.9%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	83.9%	71.6%	72.0%	81.7%
Women age 19 and under	62.5	55.3	55.2	60.1
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	2.4%	5.4%	5.4%	2.9%
Women age 19 and under	6.6	9.0	9.1	7.4
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	79.1%	65.7%	66.1%	76.8%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	3.0%	7.7%	7.5%	3.9%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.3	22.4	20.8	11.4
Neonatal deaths	6.2	16.0	14.9	7.8
Postneonatal deaths	3.1	6.4	5.9	3.6

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MICHIGAN

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$540.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

70%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$623.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

80%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($540.00):

115%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

50%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

MINNESOTA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	62,322	2,002	5,090	67,412
To all women age 19 and under	4,167	430	919	5,086
To women under age 15	—	—	—	56

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
To women age 19 and under	6.7%	21.5%	18.1%	7.5%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	0.1

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	4.6%	9.8%	7.6%	4.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.0	11.9	8.8	7.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	10.2%	26.0%	21.0%	11.5%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	81.2%	60.8%	56.7%	79.5%
Women age 19 and under	57.1	45.6	43.3	54.7
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.1%	11.7%	14.2%	3.9%
Women age 19 and under	8.8	17.0	17.3	10.3
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	72.3%	52.4%	47.1%	70.6%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	3.6%	13.5%	16.8%	4.5%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Total infant deaths	8.8	15.5	9.4	8.8
Neonatal deaths	5.4	—	5.9	5.4
Postneonatal deaths	3.4	—	—	3.4

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MINNESOTA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone[*]	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$532.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

69%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$532.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

69%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($532.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)[**]

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

52%

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[*] Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

[**] Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

MISSISSIPPI

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	22,955	20,031	20,494	43,449
To all women age 19 and under	3,317	5,657	5,722	9,039
To women under age 15	48	300	303	351
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	14.5%	28.2%	27.9%	20.8%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.8
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.9%	12.2%	12.1%	8.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	14.4	14.3	11.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	18.6%	33.1%	33.0%	27.9%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	85.3%	63.3%	63.4%	75.0%
Women age 19 and under	70.5	50.7	50.9	58.1
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	2.4%	6.4%	6.4%	4.3%
Women age 19 and under	5.9	9.7	9.7	8.3
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	80.9%	53.5%	53.6%	68.0%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	3.2%	11.1%	11.1%	6.9%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.3	18.9	18.7	13.7
Neonatal deaths	5.5	11.9	11.7	8.4
Postneonatal deaths	3.7	7.0	7.0	5.3

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MISSISSIPPI

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$368.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

48%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$120.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

15%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($368.00):

33%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

65%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

MISSOURI

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	64,065	11,950	12,913	76,978
To all women age 19 and under	7,275	3,047	3,113	10,388
To women under age 15	91	117	118	209

Teen Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.4%	25.5%	24.1%	13.5%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.3

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.6%	12.9%	12.4%	6.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	14.8	14.6	9.9
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	16.2%	29.4%	28.3%	19.9%

Prenatal Care

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	82.6%	68.3%	68.9%	80.3%
Women age 19 and under	59.3	56.7	56.6	58.5
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.4%	7.3%	7.1%	4.0%
Women age 19 and under	8.5	10.0	10.0	9.0
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	76.9%	55.2%	56.2%	73.5%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	4.6%	12.8%	12.4%	5.9%

Infant Mortality

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.0	17.0	16.3	10.2
Neonatal deaths	5.8	10.2	10.1	6.5
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	6.8	6.3	3.8

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MISSOURI

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$312.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

40%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$279.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

36%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($312.00):

89%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

37%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

MONTANA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	11,834	76	1,660	13,494
To all women age 19 and under	998	—	337	1,335
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.4%	—	20.3%	9.9%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.6%	—	6.0%	5.7%
To women age 19 and under	6.6	—	—	7.1
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	9.9%	—	—	12.4%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	81.0%	72.0%	60.4%	78.4%
Women age 19 and under	60.8	—	52.7	58.7
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.2%	—	11.1%	4.1%
Women age 19 and under	8.4	—	11.7	9.2
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	73.2%	65.3%	44.9%	69.7%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	4.6%	—	18.1%	6.3%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.8	—	—	10.3
Neonatal deaths	4.8	—	—	5.0
Postneonatal deaths	5.0	—	—	5.3

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MONTANA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$792.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

102%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$354.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

46%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($792.00):

45%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

43%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

NEBRASKA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
Births				
To all women	23,544	1,358	2,007	25,551
To all women age 19 and under	1,891	319	431	2,322
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.0%	23.5%	21.5%	9.1%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	4.9%	12.0%	10.0%	5.3%
To women age 19 and under	7.8	16.0	13.2	8.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	12.8%	31.3%	28.4%	15.1%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	81.8%	63.9%	64.4%	80.4%
Women age 19 and under	55.4	46.1	48.3	54.1
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.0%	7.1%	7.8%	3.4%
Women age 19 and under	10.1	—	10.7	10.2
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	74.0%	52.4%	52.1%	72.3%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	4.0%	12.9%	13.7%	4.8%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.0	—	16.9	9.6
Neonatal deaths	5.9	—	—	6.2
Postneonatal deaths	3.1	—	—	3.4

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEBRASKA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$350.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

45%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$350.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

45%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($350.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

38%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

NEVADA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
Births		*Black*	*Total*	
To all women	12,598	1,544	2,727	15,325
To all women age 19 and under	1,338	366	520	1,858
To women under age 15	—	—	—	34
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.6%	23.7%	19.1%	12.1%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	6.1%	12.3%	10.7%	6.9%
To women age 19 and under	8.0	12.0	12.3	9.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.0%	23.2%	21.8%	16.2%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	77.2%	56.1%	61.9%	74.5%
Women age 19 and under	53.1	36.5	39.2	49.2
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	5.2%	11.2%	9.4%	6.0%
Women age 19 and under	11.3	16.4	14.8	12.3
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	69.5%	47.1%	53.5%	66.6%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	7.7%	18.3%	15.2%	9.0%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.7	—	—	8.5
Neonatal deaths	4.5	—	—	4.8
Postneonatal deaths	4.2	—	—	3.7

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEVADA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$285.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

37%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$285.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

37%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($285.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

61%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	15,149	134	304	15,453
To all women age 19 and under	1,263	—	—	1,277
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.3%	—	—	8.3%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.0%	—	—	5.0%
To women age 19 and under	5.9	—	—	5.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	9.8%	—	—	9.6%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	84.6%	84.1%	86.0%	84.7%
Women age 19 and under	62.4	—	—	62.5
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	2.4%	—	—	2.4%
Women age 19 and under	6.5	—	—	6.4
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	81.1%	78.9%	80.6%	81.1%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	2.8%	—	—	2.8%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.2	—	—	9.3
Neonatal deaths	6.3	—	—	6.3
Postneonatal deaths	2.9	—	—	3.0

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$397.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

51%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$397.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

51%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($397.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

54%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

NEW JERSEY

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	81,764	20,564	23,802	105,566
To all women age 19 and under	5,283	4,938	5,040	10,323
To women under age 15	63	184	185	248

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
To women age 19 and under	6.5%	24.0%	21.2%	9.8%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.2

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.5%	12.2%	11.4%	6.8%
To women age 19 and under	8.1	12.9	12.8	10.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	9.5%	25.4%	23.9%	14.9%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	85.2%	68.2%	70.2%	81.8%
Women age 19 and under	55.2	54.1	54.0	54.6
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.2%	7.9%	7.4%	4.2%
Women age 19 and under	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.7
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	76.5%	53.5%	56.2%	72.0%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	4.5%	12.8%	11.8%	6.1%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Total infant deaths	8.8	18.8	16.6	10.6
Neonatal deaths	6.3	11.8	10.4	7.2
Postneonatal deaths	2.5	7.0	6.3	3.4

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEW JERSEY

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$404.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

52%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$404.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

52%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($404.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

43%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

NEW MEXICO

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Births				
To all women	22,877	694	4,880	27,757
To all women age 19 and under	3,461	140	834	4,295
To women under age 15	45	—	—	63
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	15.1%	20.2%	17.1%	15.5%
To women under age 15	0.2	—	—	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	7.3%	10.5%	6.0%	7.1%
To women age 19 and under	9.4	—	6.8	8.9
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	19.5%	—	19.3%	19.5%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	61.1%	49.2%	47.8%	58.6%
Women age 19 and under	39.9	31.2	32.9	38.5
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	12.5%	16.5%	17.7%	13.4%
Women age 19 and under	21.5	28.4	24.9	22.2
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	52.3%	43.7%	41.1%	50.2%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	13.1%	16.9%	19.9%	14.4%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.6	—	10.7	10.6
Neonatal deaths	6.3	—	—	6.3
Postneonatal deaths	4.3	—	—	4.4

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEW MEXICO

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$258.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

33%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$258.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

33%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($258.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

39%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

NEW YORK

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	192,964	57,485	66,501	259,465
To all women age 19 and under	15,432	10,232	10,561	25,993
To women under age 15	209	285	292	501

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
To women age 19 and under	8.0%	17.8%	15.9%	10.0%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.6%	11.9%	11.1%	7.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	12.5	12.4	9.7
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	11.3%	18.7%	17.8%	13.9%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	78.2%	52.0%	54.4%	72.4%
Women age 19 and under	49.5	38.8	38.9	45.3
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	6.3%	18.1%	16.8%	8.9%
Women age 19 and under	16.8	22.9	22.7	19.1
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	66.9%	37.1%	39.4%	60.2%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	8.7%	24.8%	23.0%	12.2%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Total infant deaths	9.4	16.1	14.7	10.8
Neonatal deaths	6.6	10.6	9.6	7.4
Postneonatal deaths	2.8	5.5	5.1	3.4

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEW YORK

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$497.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

64%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$497.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

64%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($497.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

45%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

NORTH CAROLINA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	61,769	25,218	27,628	89,397
To all women age 19 and under	7,938	6,003	6,384	14,322
To women under age 15	92	231	241	333

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	12.9%	23.8%	23.1%	16.0%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.4

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	6.0%	12.7%	12.2%	7.9%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	13.8	13.4	10.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	17.1%	25.8%	25.4%	21.1%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	83.6%	64.7%	65.3%	77.9%
Women age 19 and under	6[illegible].6	48.3	48.7	56.4
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	2.7%	7.8%	7.5%	4.2%
Women age 19 and under	7.6	12.3	12.0	9.6
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	79.7%	56.8%	57.3%	72.8%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	3.5%	10.7%	10.5%	5.6%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.4	17.8	17.0	11.8
Neonatal deaths	6.1	12.1	11.4	7.8
Postneonatal deaths	3.3	5.7	5.5	4.0

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NORTH CAROLINA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$518.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

67%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$259.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

33%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($518.00):

50%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

49%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

NORTH DAKOTA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	10,608	144	1,113	11,721
To all women age 19 and under	716	—	198	914
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
To women age 19 and under	6.7%	—	17.8%	7.8%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	4.8%	—	5.9%	4.9%
To women age 19 and under	6.6	—	—	6.0
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	9.3%	—	—	9.6%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	84.3%	79.7%	67.2%	82.7%
Women age 19 and under	62.6	—	52.6	60.4
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	1.9%	—	8.2%	2.5%
Women age 19 and under	6.8	—	15.5	8.7
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	67.5%	74.1%	48.7%	65.7%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	3.5%	—	15.2%	4.6%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	Black	Nonwhite Total	Total
Total infant deaths	8.4	—	—	8.5
Neonatal deaths	5.3	—	—	5.4
Postneonatal deaths	3.1	—	—	3.2

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NORTH DAKOTA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$454.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

59%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$454.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

59%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($454.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

52%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

OHIO

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	135,693	23,033	24,781	160,474
To all women age 19 and under	15,616	5,620	5,756	21,372
To women under age 15	172	270	272	444

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.5%	24.4%	23.2%	13.3%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.3

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.7%	11.9%	11.4%	6.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.2	12.6	12.5	9.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	16.5%	25.7%	25.4%	18.9%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	84.6%	67.8%	68.6%	82.2%
Women age 19 and under	64.1	52.6	52.7	61.1
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	2.8%	7.4%	7.1%	3.4%
Women age 19 and under	6.6	11.6	11.5	7.9
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	78.2%	59.2%	60.1%	75.6%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	3.8%	10.3%	9.9%	4.7%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.3	16.9	16.1	10.3
Neonatal deaths	6.1	10.9	10.3	6.7
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	6.1	5.8	3.6

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

OHIO

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$673.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

87%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$302.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

39%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($673.00):

45%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

57%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

OKLAHOMA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Births				
To all women	41,871	5,299	11,266	53,137
To all women age 19 and under	5,921	1,269	2,496	8,417
To women under age 15	65	61	85	150
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	14.1%	23.9%	22.2%	15.8%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.9%	12.0%	8.5%	6.4%
To women age 19 and under	8.1	13.0	9.3	8.5
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	19.5%	25.9%	24.3%	20.8%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	74.2%	55.7%	57.0%	70.6%
Women age 19 and under	53.2	39.0	41.7	49.8
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	6.0%	12.7%	12.6%	7.3%
Women age 19 and under	11.1	19.1	17.7	13.1
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	65.7%	46.1%	47.1%	61.7%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	8.0%	17.8%	17.0%	9.9%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.8	18.5	11.0	10.9
Neonatal deaths	6.8	12.1	6.9	6.8
Postneonatal deaths	4.0	6.4	4.1	4.0

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

OKLAHOMA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$471.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

61%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$310.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

40%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($471.00):

66%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

43%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

OREGON

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	36,584	981	2,902	39,486
To all women age 19 and under	3,794	181	391	4,185
To women under age 15	32	—	—	42

Teen Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.4%	18.5%	13.5%	10.6%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	—	0.1

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	4.9%	11.6%	7.5%	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.0	—	9.5	7.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.7%	—	17.1%	15.0%

Prenatal Care

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	75.9%	60.0%	66.0%	75.1%
Women age 19 and under	50.6	45.9	46.5	50.2
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	5.4%	9.2%	8.0%	5.6%
Women age 19 and under	13.4	—	16.1	13.6
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	70.2%	53.3%	58.1%	69.3%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	6.6%	13.0%	10.8%	6.9%

Infant Mortality

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.7	—	11.4	9.9
Neonatal deaths	5.2	—	—	5.3
Postneonatal deaths	4.5	—	—	4.6

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

OREGON

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$397.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

51%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$397.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

51%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($397.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served** as a percentage of the eligible population:

43%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
Births		*Black*	*Total*	
To all women	136,063	22,338	24,465	160,528
To all women age 19 and under	12,905	5,516	5,620	18,525
To women under age 15	123	237	237	360
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.5%	24.7%	23.0%	11.5%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.5%	13.4%	12.8%	6.6%
To women age 19 and under	7.3	13.8	13.7	9.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	12.7%	25.5%	24.6%	16.2%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	82.5%	55.5%	57.0%	78.8%
Women age 19 and under	58.5	41.7	41.8	53.6
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.5%	13.5%	12.9%	4.9%
Women age 19 and under	8.8	18.3	18.2	11.5
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	74.2%	46.3%	47.5%	70.5%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	4.9%	17.5%	16.8%	6.6%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.5	20.4	19.1	11.0
Neonatal deaths	6.7	13.5	12.8	7.6
Postneonatal deaths	2.8	6.8	6.3	3.4

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$587.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

76%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$365.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

47%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($587.00):

62%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

50%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

RHODE ISLAND

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	11,692	935	1,341	13,033
To all women age 19 and under	1,143	213	271	1,414
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)	*White*	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
To women age 19 and under	9.8%	22.8%	20.2%	10.8%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.9%	10.7%	9.7%	6.3%
To women age 19 and under	8.8	—	11.4	9.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.6%	—	23.8%	16.1%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:	*White*	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	87.9%	71.7%	69.1%	86.0%
Women age 19 and under	68.0	57.1	54.5	65.4
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	1.9%	5.2%	5.8%	2.3%
Women age 19 and under	5.3	—	—	6.0
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	79.7%	63.2%	59.1%	77.6%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	2.7%	7.7%	9.8%	3.5%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	*White*	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Total infant deaths	8.1	—	—	8.2
Neonatal deaths	5.9	—	—	6.0
Postneonatal deaths	—	—	—	—

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

RHODE ISLAND

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$503.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

65%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$503.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

65%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($503.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

55%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
Births		*Black*	*Total*	
To all women	31,575	19,860	20,325	51,900
To all women age 19 and under	4,018	4,756	4,791	8,809
To women under age 15	56	223	223	279
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	12.7%	23.9%	23.6%	17.0%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.9%	13.0%	12.8%	8.6%
To women age 19 and under	7.3	14.6	14.6	11.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	15.9%	27.0%	26.9%	22.3%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	77.4%	53.5%	53.9%	68.3%
Women age 19 and under	52.1	34.3	34.4	42.5
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	4.8%	13.1%	12.9%	8.0%
Women age 19 and under	11.8	19.8	19.8	16.1
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	68.9%	44.0%	44.4%	59.4%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	6.3%	18.0%	17.7%	10.7%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.6	21.8	21.4	14.2
Neonatal deaths	6.6	15.6	15.4	10.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.0	6.2	6.1	4.2

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$380.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

49%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$199.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

26%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($380.00):

52%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

58%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

SOUTH DAKOTA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	10,120	103	2,010	12,130
To all women age 19 and under	807	—	425	1,232
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
To women age 19 and under	8.0%	—	21.1%	10.2%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.2%	—	7.0%	5.5%
To women age 19 and under	7.1	—	7.8	7.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	10.9%	—	23.4%	13.5%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	77.5%	69.9%	52.4%	73.4%
Women age 19 and under	55.8	—	45.7	52.3
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.3%	—	17.1%	5.6%
Women age 19 and under	8.8	—	19.9	12.6
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	67.8%	60.2%	34.8%	62.5%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	4.9%	—	27.2%	8.4%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

	White	*Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Total infant deaths	8.9	—	14.9	9.9
Neonatal deaths	5.4	—	—	5.4
Postneonatal deaths	3.5	—	—	4.5

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$366.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

47%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$246.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

32%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($366.00):

67%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

40%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

TENNESSEE

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	51,018	15,181	15,739	66,757
To all women age 19 and under	7,592	3,793	3,825	11,417
To women under age 15	99	195	195	294
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	14.9%	25.0%	24.3%	17.1%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.4
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	6.4%	12.9%	12.7%	7.9%
To women age 19 and under	8.1	14.0	13.9	10.0
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	18.8%	27.1%	26.8%	21.8%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	78.6%	63.5%	63.8%	75.1%
Women age 19 and under	56.5	48.8	48.8	53.9
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	4.4%	8.9%	8.9%	5.5%
Women age 19 and under	9.7	12.5	12.5	10.7
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	72.6%	52.6%	53.0%	68.0%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	6.0%	14.5%	14.4%	8.0%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.9	20.2	19.4	11.4
Neonatal deaths	5.5	14.8	14.2	7.5
Postneonatal deaths	3.4	5.4	5.2	3.8

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TENNESSEE

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$345.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

45%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$155.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

20%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($345.00):

45%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

43%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

TEXAS

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		*Black*	*Total*	
To all women	259,961	41,564	48,203	308,164
To all women age 19 and under	36,971	9,737	10,058	47,029
To women under age 15	676	403	403	1,079
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	14.2%	23.4%	20.9%	15.3%
To women under age 15	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.9%	12.2%	11.4%	6.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	13.0	12.8	8.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	18.4%	25.0%	23.5%	19.8%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	69.2%	57.1%	59.0%	67.6%
Women age 19 and under	46.6	38.7	38.7	44.9
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	10.6%	13.9%	13.4%	11.0%
Women age 19 and under	19.5	22.0	22.2	20.1
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	59.3%	46.6%	48.6%	57.7%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	14.3%	19.1%	18.3%	14.9%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.0	15.5	14.0	9.8
Neonatal deaths	5.7	9.5	8.5	6.2
Postneonatal deaths	3.3	6.0	5.5	3.6

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TEXAS

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$574.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

74%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$184.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

24%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($574.00):

32%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

39%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

UTAH

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	35,504	299	1,947	37,451
To all women age 19 and under	3,096	48	230	3,326
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.7%	16.1%	11.8%	8.9%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.6%	10.4%	6.7%	5.7%
To women age 19 and under	9.3	—	—	9.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.4%	—	—	14.6%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	82.8%	61.5%	62.2%	81.7%
Women age 19 and under	67.1	—	49.8	65.9
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	2.7%	—	9.3%	3.1%
Women age 19 and under	6.5	—	16.3	7.2
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	71.6%	50.9%	51.6%	70.6%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	4.2%	11.4%	13.7%	4.7%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.7	—	—	9.6
Neonatal deaths	5.5	—	—	5.4
Postneonatal deaths	4.2	—	—	4.2

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

UTAH

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$693.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

89%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$376.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

49%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($693.00):

54%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

36%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

VERMONT

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Births				
To all women	7,971	—	65	8,036
To all women age 19 and under	780	—	—	785
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.8%	—	—	9.8%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	6.0%	—	—	6.0%
To women age 19 and under	8.8	—	—	8.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.3%	—	—	14.5%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	80.1%	—	71.4%	80.0%
Women age 19 and under	58.4	—	—	58.7
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	3.5%	—	—	3.5%
Women age 19 and under	8.6	—	—	8.6
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	63.6%	—	60.3%	63.6%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	4.6%	—	—	4.6%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.5	—	—	8.5
Neonatal deaths	5.4	—	—	5.4
Postneonatal deaths	—	—	—	—

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

VERMONT

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	☐
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$822.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

106%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$548.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

71%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($822.00):

67%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

81%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

VIRGINIA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	63,171	20,368	22,881	86,052
To all women age 19 and under	6,070	4,351	4,436	10,506
To women under age 15	71	184	185	256

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

To women age 19 and under	9.6%	21.4%	19.4%	12.2%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.3

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:

To all women	5.5%	11.5%	10.9%	7.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.5	12.7	12.6	9.7

Percentage of all low-birthweight births:

To women age 19 and under	13.0%	23.5%	22.5%	16.9%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

Began prenatal care in the first trimester

All women	83.9%	67.7%	68.5%	79.8%
Women age 19 and under	62.2	50.2	50.1	57.1

Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all

All women	3.0%	6.9%	6.7%	4.0%
Women age 19 and under	8.6	11.6	11.7	9.9

*Received adequate prenatal care**

All women	78.1%	58.7%	59.6%	73.3%

*Received inadequate prenatal care**

All women	4.0%	10.1%	9.8%	5.6%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Total infant deaths	9.3	19.2	17.6	11.5
Neonatal deaths	6.5	13.6	12.4	8.1
Postneonatal deaths	2.8	5.5	5.2	3.4

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

VIRGINIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$322.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

42%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$291.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

38%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($322.00):

90%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

44%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

WASHINGTON

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	61,460	3,246	8,770	70,230
To all women age 19 and under	6,040	551	1,183	7,223
To women under age 15	85	—	—	109

Teen Births

	White	*Nonwhite Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.8%	17.0%	13.5%	10.3%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	—	0.2

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	*Nonwhite Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	5.0%	10.5%	7.4%	5.3%
To women age 19 and under	6.5	10.6	8.7	6.9
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.0%	17.0%	15.7%	13.4%

Prenatal Care

	White	*Nonwhite Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	79.3%	65.9%	67.2%	77.8%
Women age 19 and under	55.6	47.1	49.9	54.7
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	4.2%	9.3%	8.3%	4.7%
Women age 19 and under	11.5	15.7	14.3	11.9
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	73.5%	57.1%	58.2%	71.6%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	5.2%	12.2%	11.3%	6.0%

Infant Mortality

	White	*Nonwhite Black*	*Nonwhite Total*	*Total*
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.9	12.6	9.5	10.7
Neonatal deaths	6.3	—	5.2	6.2
Postneonatal deaths	4.6	—	4.2	4.5

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

WASHINGTON

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$800.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

103%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$492.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

63%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($800.00):

62%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

35%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

WEST VIRGINIA

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	23,036	969	1,096	24,132
To all women age 19 and under	3,907	205	210	4,117
To women under age 15	52	—	—	63

Teen Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	17.0%	21.2%	19.2%	17.1%
To women under age 15	0.2	—	—	0.3

Low-Birthweight Births

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	6.7%	11.7%	11.0%	6.9%
To women age 19 and under	8.6	16.2	15.8	9.0
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	21.8%	29.2%	27.5%	22.2%

Prenatal Care

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	72.2%	55.9%	57.9%	71.5%
Women age 19 and under	50.6	34.0	34.7	49.8
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	5.9%	12.6%	11.7%	6.1%
Women age 19 and under	11.2	22.0	21.4	11.7
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	62.1%	44.1%	46.4%	61.4%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	8.4%	17.6%	16.3%	8.7%

Infant Mortality

	White	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.4	—	—	10.7
Neonatal deaths	7.0	—	—	7.3
Postneonatal deaths	3.3	—	—	3.4

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

WEST VIRGINIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$497.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

64%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$249.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

32%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($497.00):

50%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

40%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

WISCONSIN

State Fact Sheet, 1985

Births	*White*	*Nonwhite*		*Total*
		Black	*Total*	
To all women	65,944	5,677	7,799	73,743
To all women age 19 and under	5,503	1,661	1,994	7,497
To women under age 15	45	69	78	123

Teen Births

(As a percentage of all births)

To women age 19 and under	8.3%	29.3%	25.6%	10.2%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.2

Low-Birthweight Births

Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	4.6%	12.6%	10.8%	5.3%
To women age 19 and under	7.0	13.9	12.5	8.5
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	12.6%	32.2%	29.8%	16.3%

Prenatal Care

Percentage of babies born to women who:

Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	85.2%	64.9%	63.2%	82.9%
Women age 19 and under	63.5	54.0	52.5	60.6
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	2.3%	8.5%	8.8%	3.0%
Women age 19 and under	7.1	11.0	11.0	8.1
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	80.3%	49.8%	50.0%	77.2%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	3.0%	14.2%	14.0%	4.1%

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Total infant deaths	8.5	17.4	14.9	9.1
Neonatal deaths	5.2	11.6	9.4	5.6
Postneonatal deaths	3.3	5.8	5.5	3.5

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.
*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

WISCONSIN

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$549.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

71%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$466.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

60%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($549.00):

85%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

49%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

WYOMING

State Fact Sheet, 1985

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	8,843	101	523	9,366
To all women age 19 and under	991	—	92	1,083
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—
Teen Births				
(As a percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.2%	—	17.6%	11.6%
To women under age 15	—	—	—	—
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that were low birthweight:				
To all women	7.1%	—	7.1%	7.1%
To women age 19 and under	9.9	—	—	9.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	15.7%	—	—	16.0%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who:				
Began prenatal care in the first trimester				
All women	80.2%	73.0%	66.7%	79.4%
Women age 19 and under	62.3	—	50.6	61.3
Began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all				
All women	4.0%	—	10.1%	4.3%
Women age 19 and under	8.6	—	—	9.0
*Received adequate prenatal care**				
All women	70.9%	60.6%	51.9%	69.9%
*Received inadequate prenatal care**				
All women	5.6%	—	13.7%	6.1%
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	12.2	—	—	12.2
Neonatal deaths	6.4	—	—	6.4
Postneonatal deaths	5.8	—	—	5.8

NOTE: See Part 2, Section A, for Surgeon General's objectives.

*Does not equal 100 percent. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

WYOMING

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1987

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■
• Pregnant women and infants with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■
• Children over age one with family incomes between AFDC and federal poverty levels	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$360.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

47%

AFDC maximum monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$360.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($775.00):

46%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($360.00):

100%

WIC Coverage (Federal)**

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

64%

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*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria, such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**Some states supplement the federal WIC program with state funds to serve additional women and children. See Part 2, Section B, for details.

NOTE: See Part 2, Section B, for Medicaid program details.

PART 3

Appendix

SECTION A: National Health Trends, by Race

TABLE 3.1

Infant Mortality Rates, by Race, U.S., 1940-1985

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite		Ratio of Black to White
			Black	Total	
1940	47.0	43.2	72.9	73.8	1.69
1941	45.3	41.2	74.1	74.8	1.80
1942	40.4	37.3	64.2	64.6	1.72
1943	40.4	37.5	61.5	62.5	1.64
1944	39.8	36.9	59.3	60.3	1.61
1945	38.3	35.6	56.2	57.0	1.58
1946	33.8	31.8	48.8	49.5	1.53
1947	32.2	30.1	47.7	48.5	1.58
1948	32.0	29.9	45.7	46.5	1.53
1949	31.3	28.9	46.8	47.3	1.62
1950	29.2	26.8	43.9	44.5	1.64
1951	28.4	25.8	44.3	44.8	1.72
1952	28.4	25.5	46.9	47.0	1.84
1953	27.8	25.0	44.5	44.7	1.78
1954	26.6	23.9	42.9	42.9	1.79
1955	26.4	23.6	43.1	42.8	1.83
1956	26.0	23.2	42.4	42.1	1.83
1957	26.3	23.3	44.2	43.7	1.90
1958	27.1	23.8	46.3	45.7	1.95
1959	26.4	23.2	44.8	44.0	1.93
1960	26.0	22.9	44.3	43.2	1.93
1961	25.3	22.4	41.8	40.7	1.87
1962	25.3	22.3	42.6	41.4	1.91
1963	25.2	22.2	42.8	41.5	1.93
1964	24.8	21.6	42.3	41.1	1.96
1965	24.7	21.5	41.7	40.3	1.94
1966	23.7	20.6	40.2	38.8	1.95
1967	22.4	19.7	37.5	35.9	1.90
1968	21.8	19.2	36.2	34.5	1.89
1969	20.9	18.4	34.8	32.9	1.89
1970	20.0	17.8	32.6	30.9	1.83
1971	19.1	17.1	30.3	28.5	1.77
1972	18.5	16.4	29.6	27.7	1.80
1973	17.7	15.8	28.1	26.2	1.78
1974	16.7	14.8	26.8	24.9	1.81
1975	16.1	14.2	26.2	24.2	1.85
1976	15.2	13.3	25.5	23.5	1.92
1977	14.1	12.3	23.6	21.7	1.92
1978	13.8	12.0	23.1	21.1	1.93
1979	13.1	11.4	21.8	19.8	1.91
1980	12.6	11.0	21.4	19.1	1.95
1981	11.9	10.5	20.0	17.8	1.90
1982	11.5	10.1	19.6	17.3	1.94
1983	11.2	9.7	19.2	16.8	1.98
1984	10.8	9.4	18.4	16.1	1.96
1985	10.6	9.3	18.2	15.8	1.96

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.2

Neonatal Mortality Rates, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1985

			Nonwhite		
Year	*All Races*	*White*	*Black*	*Total*	*Ratio of Black to White*
1950	20.5	19.4	27.8	27.5	1.43
1955	19.1	17.7	27.8	27.2	1.57
1960	18.7	17.2	27.8	26.9	1.62
1961	18.4	16.9	26.2	26.2	1.55
1962	18.3	16.9	27.1	26.1	1.60
1963	18.2	16.7	27.0	26.1	1.62
1964	17.9	16.2	27.4	26.5	1.69
1965	17.7	16.1	26.5	25.4	1.65
1966	17.2	15.6	25.9	24.8	1.66
1967	16.5	15.0	25.0	23.8	1.67
1968	16.1	14.7	24.3	23.0	1.65
1969	15.6	14.2	23.9	22.5	1.68
1970	15.1	13.8	22.8	21.4	1.65
1971	14.2	13.0	21.0	19.6	1.62
1972	13.6	12.4	20.7	19.2	1.67
1973	13.0	11.8	19.3	17.9	1.64
1974	12.3	11.1	18.7	17.2	1.68
1975	11.6	10.4	18.3	16.8	1.76
1976	10.9	9.7	17.9	16.3	1.85
1977	9.9	8.7	16.1	14.7	1.85
1978	9.5	8.4	15.5	14.0	1.85
1979	8.9	7.9	14.3	12.9	1.81
1980	8.5	7.5	14.1	12.5	1.88
1981	8.0	7.1	13.4	11.8	1.89
1982	7.7	6.8	13.1	11.3	1.93
1983	7.3	6.4	12.4	10.8	1.94
1984	7.0	6.2	11.8	10.2	1.90
1985	7.0	6.1	12.1	10.3	1.98

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.3

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1985

Year	*All Races*	*White*	*Nonwhite*		*Ratio of Black to White*
			Black	*Total*	
1950	8.7	7.4	16.1	17.0	2.18
1955	7.3	5.9	15.3	15.6	2.59
1960	7.3	5.7	16.5	16.3	2.89
1961	6.9	5.5	14.7	14.5	2.67
1962	7.0	5.4	15.5	15.3	2.87
1963	7.0	5.5	15.8	15.4	2.87
1964	6.9	5.4	14.8	14.6	2.74
1965	7.0	5.4	15.2	14.9	2.81
1966	6.5	5.0	14.3	14.0	2.86
1967	5.9	4.7	12.5	12.1	2.66
1968	5.7	4.5	11.9	11.5	2.64
1969	5.3	4.2	10.8	10.4	2.57
1970	4.9	4.0	9.9	9.5	2.48
1971	4.9	4.1	9.3	8.9	2.27
1972	4.9	4.0	8.9	8.5	2.23
1973	4.7	4.0	8.8	8.3	2.20
1974	4.4	3.7	8.1	7.7	2.19
1975	4.5	3.8	7.9	7.4	2.08
1976	4.3	3.6	7.6	7.2	2.11
1977	4.2	3.6	7.6	7.0	2.11
1978	4.3	3.6	7.6	7.1	2.11
1979	4.2	3.5	7.5	6.9	2.14
1980	4.1	3.5	7.3	6.6	2.09
1981	3.9	3.4	6.6	6.0	1.94
1982	3.8	3.3	6.5	6.0	1.97
1983	3.9	3.3	6.8	6.0	2.06
1984	3.8	3.2	6.6	5.9	2.06
1985	3.7	3.2	6.1	5.5	1.91

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.4

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1985

Year	*All Races*	*White*	*Nonwhite*		*Ratio of Black to White*
			Black	*Total*	
1950	7.5	7.1	—	10.2	—
1955	7.6	6.8	—	11.7	—
1960	7.7	6.8	—	12.8	—
1961	7.8	6.9	—	13.0	—
1962	8.0	7.0	—	13.1	—
1963	8.2	7.1	—	13.6	—
1964	8.2	7.1	—	13.9	—
1965	8.3	7.2	—	13.8	—
1966	8.3	7.2	—	13.9	—
1967	8.2	7.1	—	13.6	—
1968	8.2	7.1	—	13.7	—
1969	8.1	7.0	14.1	13.5	2.01
1970	7.9	6.8	13.9	13.3	2.04
1971	7.7	6.6	13.4	12.7	2.03
1972	7.7	6.5	13.6	12.9	2.09
1973	7.6	6.4	13.3	12.5	2.08
1974	7.4	6.3	13.1	12.4	2.08
1975	7.4	6.3	13.1	12.2	2.08
1976	7.3	6.1	13.0	12.1	2.13
1977	7.1	5.9	12.8	11.9	2.17
1978	7.1	5.9	12.8	11.9	2.17
1979	6.9	5.8	12.6	11.6	2.17
1980	6.8	5.7	12.5	11.5	2.19
1981	6.8	5.7	12.5	11.4	2.19
1982	6.8	5.6	12.4	11.2	2.21
1983	6.8	5.6	12.6	11.2	2.25
1984	6.7	5.6	12.4	11.1	2.21
1985	6.8	5.6	12.4	11.1	2.21

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.5

Percentage of Infants Born at Very Low Birthweight, by Race, U.S., 1979-1985

Year	*All Races*	*White*	*Black*
1979	1.15	0.90	2.37
1980	1.15	0.90	2.44
1981	1.16	0.90	2.47
1982	1.18	0.92	2.51
1983	1.19	0.93	2.55
1984	1.19	0.92	2.56
1985	1.21	0.94	2.65

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.6

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving First Trimester Care, by Race, U.S., 1969-1985

			Nonwhite	
Year	*All Races*	*White*	*Black*	*Total*
1969	68.0	72.4	42.7	44.5
1970	67.9	72.4	44.3	46.0
1971	68.6	73.0	46.6	48.1
1972	69.4	73.6	49.0	50.6
1973	70.8	74.9	51.4	52.9
1974	72.1	75.9	53.9	55.3
1975	72.3	75.9	55.8	57.0
1976	73.5	76.8	57.7	58.8
1977	74.1	77.3	59.0	60.1
1978	74.9	78.2	60.2	61.4
1979	75.9	79.1	61.6	62.9
1980	76.3	79.3	62.7	63.8
1981	76.3	79.4	62.4	63.8
1982	76.1	79.3	61.5	63.2
1983	76.2	79.4	61.5	63.4
1984	76.5	79.6	62.2	64.1
1985	76.2	79.4	61.8	63.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.7

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, by Race, U.S., 1969-1985

			Nonwhite	
Year	*All Races*	*White*	*Black*	*Total*
1969	8.1	6.3	18.2	17.7
1970	7.9	6.2	16.6	16.2
1971	7.2	5.8	14.6	14.1
1972	7.0	5.5	13.2	13.1
1973	6.7	5.4	12.4	12.3
1974	6.2	5.0	11.4	11.2
1975	6.0	5.0	10.5	10.4
1976	5.7	4.8	9.9	9.8
1977	5.6	4.7	9.6	9.5
1978	5.4	4.5	9.3	9.1
1979	5.1	4.3	8.9	8.8
1980	5.1	4.3	8.8	8.8
1981	5.2	4.3	9.1	8.9
1982	5.5	4.5	9.6	9.3
1983	5.6	4.6	9.7	9.4
1984	5.6	4.7	9.6	9.3
1985	5.7	4.7	10.0	9.5

Note: Late care is defined as starting in the third trimester.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.8

Births to Mothers Under Age 20 as a Percentage of Total Births, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1985

			Nonwhite	
Year	*All Races*	*White*	*Black*	*Total*
1950	11.94	10.46	21.72	21.22
1955	12.10	10.83	19.05	19.56
1960	13.94	12.79	—	20.25
1961	14.27	13.17	—	20.18
1962	14.58	13.62	—	20.62
1963	14.49	13.40	—	21.18
1964	14.73	13.26	23.11	22.25
1965	15.92	14.28	25.16	23.95
1966	17.45	15.62	27.78	26.39
1967	17.18	14.98	29.46	27.91
1968	17.15	14.75	30.85	29.05
1969	17.08	14.62	31.04	29.21
1970	17.59	15.13	31.29	29.45
1971	17.98	15.44	31.67	29.65
1972	19.28	16.51	33.82	31.48
1973	19.66	16.84	34.44	31.95
1974	19.24	16.50	33.85	31.29
1975	18.91	16.26	32.90	30.34
1976	18.01	15.51	31.21	28.72
1977	17.15	14.74	29.72	27.34
1978	16.62	14.34	28.47	26.01
1979	16.03	13.82	27.50	25.07
1980	15.56	13.53	26.48	23.84
1981	14.79	12.86	25.29	22.63
1982	14.22	12.32	24.62	21.86
1983	13.71	11.78	24.25	21.35
1984	13.01	11.11	23.64	20.75
1985	12.71	10.79	23.04	20.14

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.9

Maternal Mortality Rates,* by Race, U.S., 1940-1985**

Year	*All Races*	*White*	*Nonwhite*	*Ratio of Nonwhite to White*
1940	376.0	319.8	773.5	2.42
1941	316.5	266.0	678.1	2.55
1942	258.7	221.8	544.0	2.45
1943	245.2	210.5	509.9	2.42
1944	227.9	189.4	506.0	2.67
1945	207.2	172.1	454.8	2.64
1946	156.7	130.7	358.9	2.75
1947	134.5	108.6	334.6	3.08
1948	116.6	89.4	301.0	3.37
1949	90.3	68.1	234.8	3.45
1950	83.3	61.1	221.6	3.63
1951	75.0	54.9	201.3	3.67
1952	67.8	48.9	188.1	3.85
1953	61.1	44.1	166.1	3.77
1954	52.4	37.2	143.8	3.87
1955	47.0	32.8	130.3	3.97
1956	40.9	28.7	110.7	3.86
1957	41.0	27.5	118.3	4.29
1958	37.6	26.3	101.8	3.87
1959	37.4	25.8	102.1	3.96
1960	37.1	26.0	97.9	3.76
1961	36.9	24.9	101.3	4.07
1962	35.2	23.8	95.9	4.03
1963	35.8	24.0	96.9	4.04
1964	33.3	22.3	89.9	4.03
1965	31.6	21.0	83.7	3.99
1966	29.1	20.2	72.4	3.58
1967	28.0	19.5	69.5	3.56
1968	24.5	16.6	63.6	3.83
1969	22.2	15.5	55.7	3.59
1970	21.5	14.4	55.9	3.88
1971	18.8	13.0	45.3	3.48
1972	18.8	14.3	38.5	2.69
1973	15.2	10.7	34.6	3.23
1974	14.6	10.0	35.1	3.51
1975	12.8	9.1	29.0	3.19
1976	12.3	9.0	26.5	2.70
1977	11.2	7.7	26.0	3.38
1978	9.6	6.4	23.0	3.59
1979	9.6	6.4	22.7	3.55
1980	9.2	6.7	19.8	2.96
1981	8.5	6.3	17.3	2.75
1982	7.9	5.8	16.4	2.83
1983	8.0	5.9	16.3	2.76
1984	7.8	5.4	16.9	3.13
1985	7.8	5.2	18.1	3.48

* Deaths per 100,000 live births.

** Data for 1940 to 1978 may not be based on the same definitions of maternal mortality. See Technical Notes.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Ratio calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

SECTION B: State Health Trends, by Race, 1978-1985

TABLE 3.10

Infant Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	16.1	14.4	15.1	13.0	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	-0.50	-3.6	-0.72
Alaska	14.4	15.9	12.3	12.7	11.1	12.4	11.2	10.8	-0.51	-1.8	-0.36
Arizona	13.1	13.6	12.4	11.8	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.7	-0.49	-0.7	-0.14
Arkansas	16.4	13.4	12.7	11.9	10.1	10.7	10.9	11.6	-0.69	-2.6	-0.52
California	11.8	11.2	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.5	-0.33	-0.5	-0.10
Colorado	11.2	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.1	10.0	10.2	9.4	-0.26	-0.4	-0.08
Connecticut	11.6	12.1	11.2	12.1	11.1	10.1	10.4	10.0	-0.23	-1.0	-0.20
Delaware	13.2	17.0	13.9	13.4	14.1	10.0	10.8	14.8	0.23	-5.8	-1.16
District of Columbia	27.3	22.2	25.0	25.1	21.2	19.3	21.0	20.8	-0.93	-11.8	-2.36
Florida	14.1	14.9	14.6	13.3	12.8	12.2	10.8	11.3	-0.40	-2.3	-0.46
Georgia	15.4	15.1	14.5	13.8	12.7	13.4	12.9	12.7	-0.39	-3.7	-0.74
Hawaii	11.1	10.0	10.3	9.8	8.8	9.4	9.9	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	11.7	10.0	10.7	9.2	9.9	10.8	9.8	10.4	-0.19	-1.4	-0.28
Illinois	15.7	15.2	14.8	13.9	13.6	12.4	12.1	11.7	-0.57	-2.7	-0.54
Indiana	13.1	13.0	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.9	-0.31	-1.9	-0.38
Iowa	12.6	10.6	11.8	10.0	10.2	8.9	8.8	9.5	-0.44	-0.5	-0.10
Kansas	12.5	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	9.3	-0.46	-0.3	-0.06
Kentucky	12.7	11.5	12.9	12.2	12.0	11.6	11.5	11.2	-0.21	-2.2	-0.44
Louisiana	17.3	15.6	14.3	13.7	13.0	13.5	12.1	11.9	-0.77	-2.9	-0.58
Maine	10.4	9.9	9.2	10.9	9.0	8.7	8.4	9.1	-0.19	-0.1	-0.02
Maryland	14.7	14.5	14.0	12.6	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.9	-0.40	-2.9	-0.58
Massachusetts	11.1	10.9	10.5	9.7	10.1	9.1	9.0	9.1	-0.29	-0.1	-0.02
Michigan	13.8	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.4	-0.34	-2.4	-0.48
Minnesota	12.0	10.8	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.8	8.9	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	18.7	17.6	17.0	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.4	13.7	-0.71	-4.7	-0.94
Missouri	14.8	13.7	12.4	12.6	11.7	10.7	10.4	10.2	-0.66	-1.2	-0.24
Montana	11.6	10.7	12.4	10.7	10.1	9.0	8.8	10.3	-0.19	-1.3	-0.26
Nebraska	13.0	11.6	11.5	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	9.6	-0.49	-0.6	-0.12
Nevada	12.5	12.5	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	10.5	8.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Hampshire	10.4	10.6	9.9	9.7	11.0	8.6	10.2	9.3	-0.16	-0.3	-0.06
New Jersey	13.0	12.9	12.5	10.7	11.7	11.5	10.9	10.6	-0.34	-1.6	-0.32
New Mexico	14.1	14.0	11.5	9.8	11.3	10.0	9.6	10.6	-0.50	-1.6	-0.32
New York	14.0	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.0	10.8	-0.46	-1.8	-0.36
North Carolina	16.6	15.1	14.5	13.1	13.7	13.2	12.4	11.8	-0.69	-2.8	-0.56
North Dakota	13.5	11.9	12.1	11.2	10.6	8.9	8.1	8.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.3	11.5	11.2	10.4	10.3	-0.43	-1.3	-0.26
Oklahoma	14.3	12.5	12.7	11.9	12.3	10.9	11.0	10.9	-0.49	-1.9	-0.38
Oregon	12.9	10.9	12.2	10.9	10.5	9.6	9.9	9.9	-0.43	-0.9	-0.18
Pennsylvania	13.7	13.3	13.2	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.4	11.0	-0.39	-2.0	-0.40
Rhode Island	13.6	14.1	11.0	11.8	10.0	11.7	9.9	8.2	0.00	0.0	0.00
South Carolina	18.6	17.1	15.6	16.1	16.1	15.0	14.7	14.2	-0.63	-5.2	-1.04
South Dakota	13.5	11.2	10.9	11.5	10.2	10.8	10.0	9.9	-0.51	-0.9	-0.18
Tennessee	14.8	13.6	13.5	12.6	12.0	12.8	11.8	11.4	-0.49	-2.4	-0.48
Texas	14.3	12.9	12.2	11.6	10.9	11.1	10.5	9.8	-0.64	-0.8	-0.16
Utah	11.4	10.7	10.4	9.8	11.0	8.8	9.1	9.6	-0.26	-0.6	-0.12
Vermont	13.6	8.5	10.7	7.7	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Virginia	13.8	14.6	13.6	12.5	12.8	11.9	12.1	11.5	-0.33	-2.5	-0.50
Washington	12.5	11.5	11.8	10.5	10.6	9.5	10.2	10.7	-0.26	-1.7	-0.34
West Virginia	15.1	13.8	11.8	13.0	11.4	10.9	11.0	10.7	-0.63	-1.7	-0.34
Wisconsin	11.2	10.8	10.3	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	9.1	-0.30	-0.1	-0.02
Wyoming	13.0	13.2	9.8	10.6	9.8	9.8	11.1	12.2	-0.11	-3.2	-0.64
United States	13.8	13.1	12.6	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.6	-0.46	-1.6	-0.32

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.11

Infant Mortality Rates, White, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	12.1	11.4	11.6	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.7	10.4	-0.24	-1.4	-0.28
Alaska	13.5	13.4	9.4	11.1	11.1	10.7	9.3	9.6	-0.56	-0.6	-0.12
Arizona	12.4	12.5	11.8	11.0	9.1	8.9	8.8	9.4	-0.43	-0.4	-0.08
Arkansas	14.3	11.4	10.3	9.8	8.0	9.1	9.2	10.9	-0.49	-1.9	-0.38
California	11.2	10.8	10.6	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.2	-0.29	-0.2	-0.04
Colorado	11.0	10.5	9.8	10.1	9.1	10.0	9.9	9.1	-0.27	-0.1	-0.02
Connecticut	10.0	1.9	10.2	10.6	9.8	8.9	9.2	8.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Delaware	9.9	13.1	9.8	10.0	11.2	7.3	8.4	11.6	0.24	-2.6	-0.52
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	11.8	12.4	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.9	8.5	9.2	-0.37	-0.2	-0.04
Georgia	11.8	11.7	10.8	10.3	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.5	-0.33	-0.5	-0.10
Hawaii	10.5	10.1	11.6	9.6	8.9	10.3	7.7	7.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	11.8	10.0	10.7	9.4	10.2	10.7	9.8	10.5	-0.19	-1.5	-0.30
Illinois	12.8	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	-0.50	-0.3	-0.06
Indiana	11.9	12.0	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.7	10.2	10.0	-0.27	-1.0	-0.20
Iowa	12.3	10.3	11.5	9.8	10.0	8.6	8.8	9.4	-0.41	-0.4	-0.08
Kansas	11.7	10.6	9.5	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.4	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kentucky	12.0	10.7	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.3	-0.24	-1.3	-0.26
Louisiana	12.7	12.1	10.5	10.2	9.4	9.8	8.9	8.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maine	10.5	9.7	9.4	11.1	9.0	8.7	8.4	9.2	-0.19	-0.2	-0.04
Maryland	11.7	11.6	11.6	10.4	8.9	8.9	9.8	9.1	-0.37	-0.1	-0.02
Massachusetts	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.5	8.6	8.2	0.00	0.0	0.00
Michigan	11.8	11.5	10.6	10.9	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3	-0.36	-0.3	-0.06
Minnesota	11.6	10.4	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.6	8.9	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	11.5	11.9	11.1	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.0	9.3	-0.31	-0.3	-0.06
Missouri	12.2	12.1	11.1	11.7	10.1	9.2	9.0	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Montana	10.4	10.6	11.8	10.1	10.2	8.6	8.9	9.8	-0.09	-0.8	-0.16
Nebraska	12.1	11.0	10.7	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.2	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nevada	11.9	11.2	10.0	10.4	9.7	10.4	10.5	8.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Hampshire	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.8	11.0	8.6	10.2	9.2	-0.19	-0.2	-0.04
New Jersey	10.5	10.5	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.5	9.3	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Mexico	13.4	12.9	11.3	9.7	11.2	9.8	9.4	10.6	-0.40	-1.6	-0.32
New York	11.9	11.9	10.8	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.8	9.4	-0.36	-0.4	-0.08
North Carolina	13.0	11.2	12.1	10.7	10.8	10.5	9.9	9.4	-0.51	-0.4	-0.08
North Dakota	13.4	11.1	11.7	10.7	9.8	8.5	7.7	8.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.3	9.8	9.3	9.3	-0.40	-0.3	-0.06
Oklahoma	13.4	11.8	12.1	11.5	12.3	10.7	11.1	10.8	-0.37	-1.8	-0.36
Oregon	12.9	10.8	12.2	10.8	10.4	9.6	10.0	9.7	-0.46	-0.7	-0.14
Pennsylvania	12.5	12.0	11.9	10.7	10.3	9.8	8.8	9.5	-0.43	-0.5	-0.10
Rhode Island	12.2	12.5	10.9	11.5	9.3	11.0	9.4	8.1	0.00	0.0	0.00
South Carolina	13.3	12.4	10.8	12.4	11.9	11.3	11.0	9.6	-0.53	-0.6	-0.12
South Dakota	12.1	9.6	9.0	10.2	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	13.1	11.5	11.9	10.2	10.1	10.7	9.8	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Texas	12.9	11.5	11.2	10.7	10.0	10.4	9.7	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Utah	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.7	11.0	8.9	9.0	9.7	-0.23	-0.7	-0.14
Vermont	13.5	8.6	10.7	7.6	9.4	8.5	8.8	8.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Virginia	11.5	12.5	11.9	10.7	10.7	9.6	9.9	9.3	-0.31	-0.3	-0.06
Washington	12.3	11.6	11.5	10.2	10.5	9.2	9.9	10.9	-0.20	-1.9	-0.38
West Virginia	14.9	13.4	11.4	12.7	11.4	10.7	10.8	10.4	-0.64	-1.4	-0.28
Wisconsin	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.8	8.7	9.0	9.2	8.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Wyoming	13.4	13.2	9.3	10.8	9.9	9.9	11.2	12.2	-0.17	-3.2	-0.64
United States	12.0	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.3	-0.39	-0.3	-0.06

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.12

Infant Mortality Rates, Black, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	23.7	19.9	21.6	18.2	20.4	18.5	19.2	17.0	-0.96	-5.0	-1.00
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	18.7	24.5	18.4	21.1	—	20.7	16.9	12.4	-0.90	-0.4	-0.08
Arkansas	22.6	19.6	20.0	18.3	16.9	15.6	16.7	14.2	-1.20	-2.2	-0.44
California	19.9	17.9	18.0	15.5	15.9	16.7	15.6	16.3	-0.51	-4.3	-0.86
Colorado	17.1	15.9	19.1	—	12.4	15.5	17.0	15.9	-0.17	-3.9	-0.78
Connecticut	22.0	21.2	19.1	22.4	21.1	19.6	19.3	20.9	-0.16	-8.9	-1.78
Delaware	23.4	30.1	27.9	24.4	23.9	17.3	19.4	25.8	0.34	-13.8	-2.76
District of Columbia	30.2	25.6	26.7	26.7	24.1	21.3	24.3	23.7	-0.93	-11.7	-2.34
Florida	20.8	22.4	22.8	22.0	21.1	19.3	18.4	17.8	-0.43	-5.8	-1.16
Georgia	22.1	21.4	21.0	19.9	18.2	19.8	18.5	19.0	-0.44	-7.0	-1.40
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	26.7	26.8	26.3	24.4	24.6	23.1	22.0	21.4	-0.76	-9.4	-1.88
Indiana	23.4	22.2	23.4	19.6	20.2	18.1	19.1	19.5	-0.56	-7.5	-1.50
Iowa	—	—	27.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	22.0	19.2	20.6	20.9	17.7	15.3	18.5	14.4	-1.09	-2.4	-0.48
Kentucky	19.9	19.9	22.0	17.1	18.3	18.1	18.4	20.5	0.09	-8.5	-1.70
Louisiana	24.6	21.2	20.6	19.9	19.2	19.9	17.4	17.2	-1.06	-5.2	-1.04
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	22.5	21.6	20.4	18.2	19.3	18.6	17.0	18.9	-0.51	-6.9	-1.38
Massachusetts	20.1	16.4	16.8	16.0	18.6	16.8	14.2	20.8	0.10	-8.8	-1.76
Michigan	24.6	23.0	24.2	24.9	24.6	23.1	23.5	22.4	-0.31	-10.4	-2.08
Minnesota	26.7	23.4	20.0	25.9	18.2	22.5	—	15.5	-1.60	-3.5	-0.70
Mississippi	26.4	23.6	23.7	20.6	20.8	20.0	19.5	18.9	-1.07	-6.9	-1.38
Missouri	29.2	23.2	20.7	18.7	20.6	19.1	18.3	17.0	-1.74	-5.0	-1.00
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	28.1	—	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	22.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	22.8	22.5	21.9	18.3	20.4	19.4	18.4	18.8	-0.57	-6.8	-1.36
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	21.9	20.7	20.0	19.9	18.1	18.1	16.2	16.1	-0.83	-4.1	-0.82
North Carolina	24.9	24.2	20.0	19.1	20.6	19.6	18.8	17.8	-1.01	-5.8	-1.16
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	21.5	20.6	23.0	22.1	19.3	19.5	17.7	16.9	-0.66	-4.9	-0.98
Oklahoma	21.5	18.7	21.8	18.4	16.8	14.9	14.8	18.5	-0.43	-6.5	-1.30
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	22.1	22.5	23.1	21.1	20.8	21.1	21.3	20.4	-0.24	-8.4	-1.68
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	26.5	24.2	22.9	21.8	22.7	20.9	20.7	21.8	-0.67	-9.8	-1.96
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	21.2	20.9	19.3	21.2	19.3	20.3	18.9	20.2	-0.14	-8.2	-1.64
Texas	22.6	21.3	18.8	17.8	16.6	16.3	15.8	15.5	-1.01	-3.5	-0.70
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	21.7	21.3	19.8	18.8	20.1	20.0	19.6	19.2	-0.36	-7.2	-1.44
Washington	21.2	12.5	16.4	15.5	16.9	18.5	21.3	12.6	-1.23	-0.6	-0.12
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	15.2	18.8	18.5	17.5	20.2	16.4	18.7	17.4	0.31	-5.4	-1.08
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	23.1	21.8	21.4	20.0	19.6	19.2	18.4	18.2	-0.70	-6.2	-1.24

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.13

Infant Mortality Rates, Nonwhite, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	23.4	19.7	21.4	18.1	20.0	18.3	18.9	16.8	-0.94	-4.8	-0.96
Alaska	16.7	22.0	18.9	16.4	14.9	16.5	16.1	13.8	-0.41	-1.8	-0.36
Arizona	16.4	19.7	15.8	15.9	10.3	12.3	13.2	11.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arkansas	22.1	19.1	19.4	17.7	16.1	15.3	16.0	13.8	-1.19	-1.8	-0.36
California	14.5	13.3	13.0	11.4	10.8	11.0	10.6	11.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Colorado	13.3	11.6	13.7	9.0	8.9	10.7	12.5	13.2	-0.01	-1.2	-0.24
Connecticut	22.0	20.0	17.6	21.2	18.9	17.6	17.2	19.1	-0.41	-7.1	-1.42
Delaware	23.2	29.2	26.8	23.3	23.2	17.6	18.6	24.8	0.23	-12.8	-2.56
Districtof Columbia	29.7	25.2	26.3	26.6	24.3	21.0	24.1	22.9	-0.97	-10.9	-2.18
Florida	20.1	21.6	22.0	21.2	20.4	18.5	17.7	17.2	-0.41	-5.2	-1.04
Georgia	21.5	20.9	20.7	19.6	17.9	19.5	18.2	18.5	-0.43	-6.5	-1.30
Hawaii	11.3	10.0	9.9	9.8	8.7	9.1	10.6	9.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	25.1	25.0	24.7	22.5	22.8	21.4	20.5	19.9	-0.74	-7.9	-1.58
Indiana	22.3	21.1	22.0	18.6	18.9	17.0	17.8	18.3	-0.57	-6.3	-1.26
Iowa	21.0	18.3	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	19.7	17.0	17.9	17.9	14.4	13.0	15.8	11.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kentucky	19.1	18.7	20.3	15.9	16.9	16.5	17.3	19.7	0.09	-7.7	-1.54
Louisiana	24.3	20.8	20.3	19.3	18.7	19.3	16.9	16.7	-1.09	-4.7	-0.94
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	21.3	20.3	19.1	17.1	18.1	17.5	15.9	17.5	-0.54	-5.5	-1.10
Massachusetts	17.0	14.1	14.3	13.7	14.7	14.1	12.3	16.7	-0.04	-4.7	-0.94
Michigan	23.2	21.6	22.7	23.3	22.9	21.7	22.0	20.8	-0.34	-8.8	-1.76
Minnesota	18.3	17.5	16.0	15.7	14.0	13.2	8.7	9.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	26.1	23.5	23.3	20.6	20.9	19.8	19.2	18.7	-1.06	-6.7	-1.34
Missouri	28.2	22.1	19.5	17.5	19.7	18.2	17.3	16.3	-1.70	-4.3	-0.86
Montana	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	25.7	20.0	21.7	15.9	14.9	—	—	16.9	-1.26	-4.9	-0.98
Nevada	—	19.8	14.3	15.2	13.1	12.0	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	21.7	21.2	19.9	16.8	19.0	18.3	16.7	16.6	-0.73	-4.6	-0.92
New Mexico	17.4	19.5	12.6	10.3	11.5	11.2	10.6	10.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
New York	20.9	19.2	17.8	18.2	16.8	16.7	14.8	14.7	-0.89	-2.7	-0.54
North Carolina	23.9	23.3	19.4	18.3	19.7	19.0	17.9	17.0	-0.99	-5.0	-1.00
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	20.6	19.8	21.9	20.9	18.5	18.7	16.9	16.1	-0.64	-4.1	-0.82
Oklahoma	17.8	15.2	15.3	13.3	12.3	11.3	10.6	11.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Oregon	—	11.7	12.3	11.5	11.9	—	—	11.4	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	21.2	21.3	21.9	19.5	19.4	20.0	20.0	19.1	-0.30	-7.1	-1.42
Rhode Island	—	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	26.0	23.8	22.5	21.6	22.2	20.5	20.2	21.4	-0.66	-9.4	-1.88
South Dakota	22.4	21.3	22.3	19.7	20.2	23.8	18.1	14.9	-1.07	-2.9	-0.58
Tennessee	20.7	20.4	18.8	20.7	18.7	19.8	18.5	19.4	-0.19	-7.4	-1.48
Texas	21.5	20.2	17.5	16.6	15.2	14.7	14.4	14.0	-1.07	-2.0	-0.40
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	20.1	20.1	18.4	17.5	18.7	18.3	18.3	17.6	-0.36	-5.6	-1.12
Washington	15.0	10.4	13.6	12.7	11.9	11.6	12.4	9.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	14.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	17.1	15.4	16.7	14.9	0.10	-2.9	-0.58
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	21.2	19.8	19.1	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.1	15.8	-0.77	-3.8	-0.76

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.14

Neonatal Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	11.0	9.4	9.9	8.4	9.2	8.3	8.7	8.3	-0.39	-1.8	-0.36
Alaska	9.4	9.7	6.5	8.0	6.5	6.6	5.7	5.1	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	9.0	8.9	8.3	7.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arkansas	10.5	8.0	7.6	7.0	5.8	6.2	6.9	7.1	-0.49	-0.6	-0.12
California	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Colorado	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Connecticut	9.3	9.3	8.1	9.5	8.6	7.8	7.5	7.8	-0.21	-1.3	-0.26
Delaware	9.6	13.6	10.0	10.0	10.3	6.8	7.6	10.6	0.14	-4.1	-0.82
District of Columbia	20.2	17.5	18.3	19.5	15.6	14.1	16.0	15.9	-0.61	-9.4	-1.88
Florida	9.3	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.0	7.7	6.9	7.4	-0.27	-0.9	-0.18
Georgia	10.3	10.0	9.5	8.8	8.3	9.0	8.7	8.6	-0.24	-2.1	-0.42
Hawaii	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.2	5.7	6.3	6.5	5.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	7.3	6.6	6.2	5.3	6.3	5.8	5.0	6.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Illinois	10.9	10.4	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	-0.41	-1.5	-0.30
Indiana	8.6	9.2	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.5	-0.16	-1.0	-0.20
Iowa	8.9	7.2	7.9	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.9	5.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	8.7	7.9	6.8	8.1	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kentucky	8.6	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.5	-0.16	-1.0	-0.20
Louisiana	12.0	10.3	10.0	9.3	8.4	9.0	8.0	7.7	-0.61	-1.2	-0.24
Maine	6.1	5.7	5.8	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.1	6.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maryland	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.2	-0.41	-1.7	-0.34
Massachusetts	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.9	7.6	6.4	6.1	6.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Michigan	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.0	8.1	7.8	-0.20	-1.3	-0.26
Minnesota	8.3	7.2	6.2	6.6	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	12.3	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.0	8.4	-0.56	-1.9	-0.38
Missouri	10.8	9.5	8.2	8.7	7.5	7.2	6.4	6.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Montana	7.3	7.1	7.7	6.3	6.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	9.1	7.9	7.5	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.2	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nevada	8.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.0	4.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Hampshire	8.0	7.7	7.5	6.3	8.6	5.8	7.1	6.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Jersey	9.3	9.2	8.6	7.3	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.2	-0.30	-0.7	-0.14
New Mexico	9.0	8.9	7.3	5.9	6.6	5.5	6.0	6.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
New York	10.1	9.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.4	-0.39	-0.9	-0.18
North Carolina	11.4	10.3	10.0	8.8	9.5	8.7	8.1	7.8	-0.51	-1.3	-0.26
North Dakota	9.6	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.1	4.5	5.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.6	7.9	7.7	6.8	6.7	-0.36	-0.2	-0.04
Oklahoma	9.0	8.0	8.1	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	6.8	-0.31	-0.3	-0.06
Oregon	7.7	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.8	5.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Pennsylvania	10.5	9.7	9.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.6	-0.41	-1.1	-0.22
Rhode Island	10.6	10.2	8.5	9.3	8.0	9.1	7.0	6.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
South Carolina	12.4	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.7	9.8	9.8	10.0	-0.34	-3.5	-0.70
South Dakota	9.4	5.8	5.7	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	10.5	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.0	8.4	8.0	7.5	-0.43	-1.0	-0.20
Texas	9.8	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.2	0.00	0.0	0.00
Utah	7.8	6.8	6.6	5.8	6.8	5.4	5.6	5.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Vermont	9.1	6.3	6.0	4.3	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Virginia	9.7	10.7	9.8	9.0	9.3	8.3	8.7	8.1	-0.23	-1.6	-0.32
Washington	7.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.4	6.2	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	10.3	9.1	8.0	8.8	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	-0.43	-0.8	-0.16
Wisconsin	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Wyoming	8.1	8.4	6.2	8.1	5.9	5.1	7.1	6.4	0.00	0.0	0.90
United States	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.0	-0.36	-0.5	-0.10

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.15

Neonatal Mortality Rates, White, 1978-1985

State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alabama	8.7	7.8	[illegible]	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.0
Alaska	9.6	8.5	[illegible]	7.2	6.0	5.8	4.7	5.1
Arizona	9.0	8.7	[illegible]	7.3	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.9
Arkansas	9.4	7.2	[illegible]	6.1	4.8	5.6	5.7	6.7
California	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8
Colorado	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.2
Connecticut	8.1	8.3	7.1	8.3	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.6
Delaware	6.9	9.9	6.3	7.6	8.7	4.8	6.1	8.6
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	8.1	8.6	8.3	7.1	7.2	6.4	5.7	6.0
Georgia	8.2	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.6
Hawaii	7.0	7.2	8.3	8.2	—	7.0	—	—
Idaho	7.4	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.4	5.8	5.0	6.5
Illinois	9.4	8.7	8.1	8.2	7.7	6.7	6.6	6.4
Indiana	8.0	9.5	7.1	7.7	6.9	7.2	6.6	6.7
Iowa	8.7	7.1	7.7	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9	5.8
Kansas	8.1	7.5	6.2	7.6	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.8
Kentucky	8.0	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	6.9	6.8
Louisiana	9.4	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.9
Maine	6.2	5.8	5.9	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.0	6.6
Maryland	8.7	8.4	8.5	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.7	6.0
Massachusetts	7.8	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.1	5.9	6.0
Michigan	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.2
Minnesota	8.1	7.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.5	5.4
Mississippi	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	5.5
Missouri	9.0	8.4	7.9	8.2	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.8
Montana	6.9	7.5	7.4	6.5	6.8	4.0	4.6	4.8
Nebraska	8.4	7.6	7.1	5.8	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.9
Nevada	8.1	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.1	4.5
New Hampshire	8.2	7.7	7.5	6.3	8.7	5.8	7.1	6.3
New Jersey	7.8	7.7	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.3
New Mexico	9.0	8.8	7.5	6.1	6.9	5.5	6.2	6.3
New York	8.8	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.6
North Carolina	9.2	8.0	8.4	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.1
North Dakota	10.0	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.6	5.9	4.5	5.3
Ohio	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.1	6.1
Oklahoma	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.2	6.8
Oregon	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.2
Pennsylvania	9.7	8.9	8.8	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.1	6.7
Rhode Island	9.8	9.3	8.9	9.0	7.6	8.7	6.7	5.9
South Carolina	9.4	8.8	7.6	8.1	8.1	7.1	7.8	6.6
South Dakota	9.3	5.5	5.2	7.2	6.3	5.3	5.0	5.4
Tennessee	9.1	7.6	8.1	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.4	5.5
Texas	8.9	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.7
Utah	7.7	7.0	6.6	5.7	6.9	5.4	5.4	5.5
Vermont	8.9	6.3	6.0	4.3	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.4
Virginia	8.0	9.3	8.4	7.6	7.6	6.4	7.2	6.5
Washington	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.3	6.3
West Virginia	10.1	8.8	7.8	8.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0
Wisconsin	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.7	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.2
Wyoming	8.3	8.6	6.1	8.4	5.9	5.0	7.0	6.4
United States	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.16

Neonatal Mortality Rates, Black, 1978-1985

State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alabama	15.2	12.4	13.6	11.5	12.9	10.9	12.2	11.0
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	15.0	—	15.7	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	13.8	10.6	11.3	9.6	9.0	7.9	10.8	8.5
California	13.7	11.4	11.6	9.9	10.0	11.3	9.7	10.1
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	18.3	16.7	15.7	17.6	15.8	15.3	14.2	16.6
Delaware	17.3	25.4	22.4	18.0	16.1	—	—	17.5
District of Columbia	22.2	20.0	19.4	20.1	18.2	15.1	18.7	18.2
Florida	12.9	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.6	11.6	10.9	11.8
Georgia	14.2	13.4	13.1	12.7	11.7	13.2	12.7	12.7
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	16.9	17.1	16.9	16.1	15.9	13.8	13.8	14.0
Indiana	14.6	15.2	15.0	11.4	14.3	11.0	12.3	13.8
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	14.9	13.3	14.2	14.6	11.0	—	11.8	9.2
Kentucky	14.4	12.9	13.6	12.5	12.3	10.9	12.5	14.2
Louisiana	16.1	13.4	14.5	13.3	11.9	13.0	11.6	10.7
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	17.3	15.2	14.8	13.1	13.7	13.3	11.8	13.5
Massachusetts	14.1	12.2	11.9	11.0	13.7	12.1	8.8	14.0
Michigan	16.1	15.8	17.1	17.6	18.4	16.2	16.9	16.0
Minnesota	—	—	—	19.1	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	16.7	14.4	14.6	14.2	13.7	11.8	11.4	11.9
Missouri	20.4	16.2	12.9	12.1	12.6	13.3	11.5	10.2
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	15.4	15.0	13.2	11.6	12.6	12.3	11.0	11.8
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	14.8	14.5	13.4	13.3	12.0	11.4	10.0	10.6
North Carolina	16.5	15.8	13.7	12.9	15.2	12.7	11.8	12.1
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	15.1	13.9	14.4	15.6	13.2	13.1	11.1	10.9
Oklahoma	12.3	10.5	14.3	10.2	10.8	9.4	9.2	12.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	16.0	15.4	15.9	14.4	14.1	14.4	14.6	13.5
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	16.9	15.1	15.7	15.0	14.9	14.1	13.1	15.6
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	15.4	14.4	12.8	15.5	13.1	13.4	13.5	14.8
Texas	15.6	13.5	12.4	12.1	10.3	10.6	9.7	9.5
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	15.6	15.3	14.7	14.0	15.0	14.8	13.6	13.6
Washington	—	—	—	—	10.5	9.9	12.6	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	9.4	11.2	10.7	10.4	12.5	9.4	12.2	11.6
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	15.5	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.1	12.4	11.8	12.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.17

Neonatal Mortality Rates, Nonwhite, 1978-1985

State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alabama	15.0	12.3	13.5	11.3	12.6	10.9	12.1	10.8
Alaska	—	12.5	—	10.0	—	6.7	—	—
Arizona	9.2	10.3	8.4	8.0	3.7	8.4	5.8	6.2
Arkansas	13.5	10.3	11.0	9.4	8.6	7.9	10.3	8.2
California	9.8	8.6	8.5	7.3	6.9	7.3	6.5	6.6
Colorado	—	—	9.0	—	—	7.8	8.1	8.2
Connecticut	17.1	15.7	14.5	16.4	14.0	13.7	12.7	15.1
Delaware	17.3	24.7	21.5	17.3	15.8	12.6	—	17.0
District of Columbia	21.8	19.7	19.1	20.1	18.3	14.8	18.5	17.6
Florida	12.5	13.5	13.9	13.8	14.1	11.2	10.5	11.4
Georgia	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.5	11.5	12.9	12.5	12.3
Hawaii	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	5.8	6.1	7.0	5.9
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	16.0	15.9	15.9	14.9	14.8	12.9	12.8	13.0
Indiana	13.9	14.5	14.0	10.8	13.4	10.2	11.3	13.1
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	13.2	11.6	12.0	12.3	9.0	6.7	10.3	7.2
Kentucky	13.7	12.1	12.5	11.6	11.5	9.9	11.8	13.6
Louisiana	15.9	13.2	14.2	12.9	11.7	12.6	11.2	10.4
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	16.2	14.2	13.9	12.4	12.8	12.4	11.0	12.5
Massachusetts	11.9	10.4	10.3	9.4	10.7	9.9	7.6	11.0
Michigan	15.3	14.8	16.1	16.5	17.0	15.0	15.6	14.9
Minnesota	11.0	9.2	8.2	10.1	7.6	7.0	—	5.9
Mississippi	16.5	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.7	11.7	11.2	11.7
Missouri	19.7	15.4	12.0	11.3	12.0	12.6	11.0	10.1
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	17.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	14.8	14.2	12.1	10.6	11.9	11.7	10.2	10.4
New Mexico	8.9	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	14.1	13.5	11.9	12.3	11.2	10.4	9.1	9.6
North Carolina	15.9	15.1	13.3	12.3	14.3	12.4	11.2	11.4
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	14.5	13.4	13.7	14.8	12.7	12.5	10.7	10.3
Oklahoma	10.3	7.8	9.7	7.5	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.9
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	15.4	14.6	15.0	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.7	12.8
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	16.6	14.9	15.4	14.9	14.5	13.8	12.8	15.4
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	15.0	14.0	12.5	15.2	12.7	12.9	13.1	14.2
Texas	14.9	12.7	11.5	11.2	9.5	9.4	8.7	8.5
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	14.5	14.5	13.7	13.0	14.0	13.6	12.8	12.4
Washington	8.5	6.2	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.4	5.2
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	8.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	10.5	8.5	10.8	9.4
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	14.0	12.9	12.5	11.8	11.3	10.8	10.2	10.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.18

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	-0.11	-1.8	-0.36
Alaska	5.0	6.2	5.8	4.7	4.6	5.8	5.5	5.8	0.11	-3.3	-0.66
Arizona	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	-0.04	-1.3	-0.26
Arkansas	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.5	-0.20	-2.0	-0.40
California	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	-0.09	-1.0	-0.20
Colorado	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.3	3.9	-0.06	-1.4	-0.28
Connecticut	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.00	0.0	0.00
Delaware	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.8	—	3.2	4.2	0.09	-1.7	-0.34
District of Columbia	7.1	5.0	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.9	-0.31	-2.4	-0.48
Florida	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.9	-0.13	-1.4	-0.28
Georgia	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	-0.16	-1.6	-0.32
Hawaii	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.0	-0.07	-0.5	-0.10
Idaho	4.4	3.4	4.5	3.9	3.6	5.0	4.7	4.1	-0.04	-1.6	-0.32
Illinois	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	-0.14	-1.3	-0.26
Indiana	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.4	-0.16	-0.9	-0.18
Iowa	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.6	-0.01	-1.1	-0.22
Kansas	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.3	-0.07	-0.8	-0.16
Kentucky	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	-0.06	-1.2	-0.24
Louisiana	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.2	-0.16	-1.7	-0.34
Maine	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.6	-0.24	-0.1	-0.02
Maryland	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.01	-1.2	-0.24
Massachusetts	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Michigan	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	-0.14	-1.1	-0.22
Minnesota	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	-0.04	-0.9	-0.18
Mississippi	6.4	6.6	6.0	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	-0.16	-2.8	-0.56
Missouri	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.8	-0.03	-1.3	-0.26
Montana	4.3	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.4	5.3	0.14	-2.8	-0.56
Nebraska	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	-0.07	-0.9	-0.18
Nevada	3.9	5.9	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.5	3.7	-0.03	-1.2	-0.24
New Hampshire	—	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.0	—	—	—
New Jersey	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	-0.04	-0.9	-0.18
New Mexico	5.1	5.1	4.2	3.5	4.7	4.5	3.6	4.4	-0.10	-1.9	-0.38
New York	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	-0.07	-0.9	-0.18
North Carolina	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	-0.17	-1.5	-0.30
North Dakota	3.9	2.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.2	-0.10	-0.7	-0.14
Ohio	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	-0.07	-1.1	-0.22
Oklahoma	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	-0.19	-1.5	-0.30
Oregon	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.6	-0.09	-2.1	-0.42
Pennsylvania	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	0.03	-0.9	-0.18
Rhode Island	3.0	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	—	-0.02	-0.4	-0.07
South Carolina	6.2	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.2	-0.29	-1.7	-0.34
South Dakota	4.1	5.4	5.2	3.9	3.2	5.0	4.5	4.5	0.06	-2.0	-0.40
Tennessee	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.8	-0.07	-1.3	-0.26
Texas	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.6	-0.13	-1.1	-0.22
Utah	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.6	4.2	0.09	-1.7	-0.34
Vermont	4.5	—	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	-0.10	-0.9	-0.18
Washington	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.5	-0.01	-2.0	-0.40
West Virginia	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.4	-0.20	-0.9	-0.18
Wisconsin	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	-0.01	-1.0	-0.20
Wyoming	4.9	4.8	3.6	—	3.9	4.7	4.0	5.8	0.13	-3.3	-0.66
United States	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	-0.09	-1.2	-0.24

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.19

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, White, 1978-1985

State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alabama	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.4
Alaska	—	4.9	—	—	—	4.9	4.6	4.5
Arizona	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.5
Arkansas	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.2
California	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Colorado	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.3	3.8
Connecticut	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.7	1.9
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.2
Georgia	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	4.4	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.9	4.8	4.1
Illinois	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Indiana	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.2
Iowa	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.6
Kansas	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.2
Kentucky	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.5
Louisiana	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.7
Maine	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.6
Maryland	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0
Massachusetts	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.2
Michigan	4.0	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.1
Minnesota	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Mississippi	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.7
Missouri	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2
Montana	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.3	5.0
Nebraska	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.1
Nevada	3.8	5.3	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.6	4.4	4.2
New Hampshire	—	3.0	2.4	3.5	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.9
New Jersey	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.5
New Mexico	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.2	4.3
New York	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
North Carolina	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3
North Dakota	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	—	3.2	3.1
Ohio	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.2
Oklahoma	4.7	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Oregon	5.2	4.2	5.3	3.9	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.5
Pennsylvania	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.7	2.8
Rhode Island	—	3.2	—	—	—	—	2.7	—
South Carolina	3.9	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.0
South Dakota	2.8	4.1	3.8	3.0	—	3.0	3.8	3.5
Tennessee	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4
Texas	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.6	3.3
Utah	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.2
Vermont	4.6	—	4.7	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.8
Washington	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.6
West Virginia	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.3
Wyoming	5.1	4.6	3.2	—	4.0	4.9	4.2	5.8
United States	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.20

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, Black, 1978-1985

State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alabama	8.5	7.5	8.0	6.7	7.5	7.6	7.0	6.0
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	7.9	7.7	6.0	5.7
California	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.2
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	8.0	5.6	7.3	6.6	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.5
Florida	7.9	8.4	8.4	7.6	6.5	7.7	7.5	6.1
Georgia	6.9	8.0	7.9	7.2	6.5	6.6	5.9	6.3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	9.8	9.7	9.4	8.3	8.7	9.3	8.2	7.4
Indiana	8.8	7.0	8.4	8.2	5.9	7.1	6.8	5.6
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	7.6	6.3	7.0	8.4	5.4	4.4	—	6.3
Louisiana	8.5	7.8	6.1	6.6	7.3	6.9	5.8	6.4
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	5.2	6.4	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.3
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	6.8
Michigan	8.5	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.2	6.9	6.6	6.4
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	9.7	9.2	9.1	6.4	7.1	8.2	8.0	7.0
Missouri	8.8	7.0	7.8	6.6	8.0	5.8	6.8	6.8
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	7.4	7.5	8.7	6.7	7.8	7.1	7.4	7.0
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	7.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.7	6.2	5.5
North Carolina	8.4	8.4	6.3	6.2	5.4	6.9	7.0	5.7
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	6.4	6.7	8.6	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.1
Oklahoma	9.2	8.2	7.5	8.2	6.0	5.5	5.6	6.4
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	6.1	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	9.6	9.1	7.2	6.8	7.8	6.8	7.6	6.2
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	5.8	6.5	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.9	5.4	5.4
Texas	7.0	7.8	6.4	5.6	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.0
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	6.1	6.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.0	5.5
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	5.8	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.7	7.0	6.5	5.8
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.2	6.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.21

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, Nonwhite, 1978-1985

State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alabama	8.4	7.4	7.9	6.8	7.4	7.4	6.8	6.0
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8
Arizona	7.2	9.4	7.4	7.9	6.6	5.6	7.4	5.1
Arkansas	8.6	8.8	9.4	8.3	7.5	7.4	5.7	5.6
California	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.3
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	7.9	5.5	7.2	6.5	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.3
Florida	7.6	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.3	7.3	7.2	5.9
Georgia	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.4	6.6	5.7	6.2
Hawaii	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.4
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	9.1	9.1	8.8	7.6	8.0	8.5	7.7	6.9
Indiana	8.4	6.6	8.0	7.8	5.5	6.8	6.5	5.2
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	5.4	6.6	7.8	—	5.4	6.6	—	6.0
Louisiana	8.4	7.6	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.7	5.6	6.3
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	5.1	6.1	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0
Massachusetts	5.1	—	—	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.7
Michigan	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.8	5.9	6.7	6.4	5.9
Minnesota	—	—	7.8	5.6	6.4	—	—	—
Mississippi	9.6	9.1	8.9	6.4	7.2	8.1	8.0	7.0
Missouri	8.5	6.7	7.5	6.2	7.7	5.6	6.3	6.3
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	6.9	7.0	7.8	6.2	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.3
New Mexico	8.5	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.7	5.1
North Carolina	8.0	8.2	6.1	6.0	5.4	6.6	6.7	5.5
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	6.1	6.4	8.2	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.3	5.8
Oklahoma	7.5	7.4	5.6	5.8	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	9.4	8.9	7.1	6.7	7.7	6.7	7.4	6.1
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	15.2	—	—
Tennessee	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.9	5.3	5.2
Texas	6.6	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.5
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	5.6	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.2
Washington	6.5	—	6.7	6.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	4.2
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	5.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.9	5.9	5.5
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.22

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, All Races, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	-0.06	-3.0	-0.60
Alaska	5.3	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.01	-1.2	-0.24
Arkansas	7.9	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.5	8.0	0.01	-3.0	-0.60
California	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	-0.06	-1.0	-0.20
Colorado	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.6	7.7	-0.07	-2.7	-0.54
Connecticut	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.6	-0.01	-1.6	-0.32
Delaware	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	0.01	-2.3	-0.46
District of Columbia	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.1	12.5	13.3	0.03	-8.3	-1.66
Florida	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	-0.04	-2.5	-0.50
Georgia	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	-0.09	-3.1	-0.62
Hawaii	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.2	6.5	-0.10	-1.5	-0.30
Idaho	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.5	-0.01	-0.5	-0.10
Illinois	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	-0.03	-2.2	-0.44
Indiana	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	-0.01	-1.4	-0.28
Iowa	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.1	-0.03	-0.1	-0.02
Kansas	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	-0.03	-1.1	-0.22
Kentucky	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	-0.01	-2.0	-0.40
Louisiana	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.7	-0.03	-3.7	-0.74
Maine	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.1	-0.04	-0.1	-0.02
Maryland	7.8	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.6	-0.03	-2.6	-0.52
Massachusetts	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	-0.10	-0.8	-0.16
Michigan	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	-0.06	-1.8	-0.36
Minnesota	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	0.00	-3.8	-0.76
Missouri	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	-0.04	-1.7	-0.34
Montana	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	-0.03	-0.7	-0.14
Nebraska	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	-0.07	-0.3	-0.06
Nevada	7.4	7.3	6.6	7.0	6.4	7.0	6.7	6.9	-0.07	-1.9	-0.38
New Hampshire	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Jersey	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.8	-0.10	-1.8	-0.36
New Mexico	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.1	-0.21	-2.1	-0.42
New York	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	-0.10	-2.0	-0.40
North Carolina	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	-0.03	-2.9	-0.58
North Dakota	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.6	-0.06	-1.6	-0.32
Oklahoma	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.4	-0.10	-1.4	-0.28
Oregon	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	0.00	-0.1	-0.02
Pennsylvania	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	-0.04	-1.6	-0.32
Rhode Island	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.3	-0.01	-1.3	-0.26
South Carolina	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.6	-0.04	-3.6	-0.72
South Dakota	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.5	0.04	-0.5	-0.10
Tennessee	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	-0.03	-2.9	-0.58
Texas	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	-0.07	-1.8	-0.36
Utah	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.00	-0.7	-0.14
Vermont	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	-0.03	-1.0	-0.20
Virginia	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	-0.06	-2.0	-0.40
Washington	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	-0.04	-0.3	-0.06
West Virginia	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	0.01	-1.9	-0.38
Wisconsin	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.3	-0.04	-0.3	-0.06
Wyoming	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	-0.10	-2.1	-0.42
United States	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	-0.04	-1.8	-0.36

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.23

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, White, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.0	-0.03	-1.0	-0.20
Alaska	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	0.01	-0.9	-0.18
Arkansas	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.6	0.07	-1.6	-0.32
California	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	-0.04	-0.3	-0.06
Colorado	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.4	-0.06	-2.4	-0.48
Connecticut	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	-0.01	-0.7	-0.14
Delaware	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.7	0.04	-0.7	-0.14
District of Columbia	6.7	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.7	5.1	5.2	-0.21	-0.2	-0.04
Florida	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	-0.03	-1.0	-0.20
Georgia	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.1	0.00	-1.1	-0.22
Hawaii	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.2	-0.06	-0.2	-0.04
Idaho	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.5	-0.01	-0.5	-0.10
Illinois	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	-0.03	-0.4	-0.08
Indiana	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	0.00	-0.8	-0.16
Iowa	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	-0.04	-0.5	-0.10
Kentucky	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.01	-1.5	-0.30
Louisiana	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	-0.06	-0.9	-0.18
Maine	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.1	-0.03	-0.1	-0.02
Maryland	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	-0.07	-0.4	-0.08
Massachusetts	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	-0.10	-0.4	-0.08
Michigan	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	-0.07	-0.4	-0.08
Minnesota	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	-0.01	-0.9	-0.18
Missouri	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	-0.03	-0.6	-0.12
Montana	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	-0.04	-0.6	-0.12
Nebraska	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nevada	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.5	6.1	6.1	-0.07	-1.1	-0.22
New Hampshire	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Jersey	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.5	-0.04	-0.5	-0.10
New Mexico	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.3	-0.19	-2.3	-0.46
New York	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	-0.10	-0.6	-0.12
North Carolina	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.0	-0.04	-1.0	-0.20
North Dakota	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.7	-0.04	-0.7	-0.14
Oklahoma	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.9	-0.07	-0.9	-0.18
Oregon	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Pennsylvania	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	-0.04	-0.5	-0.10
Rhode Island	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.9	0.01	-0.9	-0.18
South Carolina	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9	-0.01	-0.9	-0.18
South Dakota	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.2	0.01	-0.2	-0.04
Tennessee	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	-0.04	-1.4	-0.28
Texas	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	-0.04	-0.9	-0.18
Utah	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	-0.01	-0.6	-0.12
Vermont	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.0	-0.03	-1.0	-0.20
Virginia	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	-0.06	-0.5	-0.10
Washington	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	0.01	-1.7	-0.34
Wisconsin	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Wyoming	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	-0.09	-2.1	-0.42
United States	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	-0.04	-0.6	-0.12

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.24

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, Black, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	12.4	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.6	12.1	12.0	-0.06	-3.0	-0.60
Alaska	8.7	—	—	7.5	8.6	—	7.1	10.6	0.27	-1.6	-0.32
Arizona	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.4	9.1	12.7	11.9	12.4	0.13	-3.4	-0.68
Arkansas	13.0	11.3	12.7	12.3	12.3	13.1	12.3	12.5	-0.07	-3.5	-0.70
California	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.9	-0.01	-2.9	-0.58
Colorado	15.4	14.2	14.4	12.3	12.4	13.3	13.0	13.1	-0.33	-4.1	-0.82
Connecticut	13.3	13.5	11.5	14.3	13.4	12.6	12.9	13.5	0.03	-4.5	-0.90
Delaware	13.1	13.0	15.6	14.9	12.6	12.7	11.8	12.9	-0.03	-3.9	-0.78
District of Columbia	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.9	15.1	14.6	14.2	15.3	0.14	-6.3	-1.26
Florida	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.4	0.01	-3.4	-0.68
Georgia	13.3	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	11.7	-0.23	-2.7	-0.54
Hawaii	8.3	9.1	10.1	9.1	9.4	10.9	9.0	9.5	0.17	-0.5	-0.10
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	13.6	13.8	13.6	14.2	13.6	13.9	13.8	13.5	-0.01	-4.5	-0.90
Indiana	12.1	12.5	12.1	11.9	12.0	12.2	11.7	11.7	-0.06	-2.7	-0.54
Iowa	13.1	11.0	12.2	10.0	10.9	11.9	10.6	10.2	-0.41	-1.2	-0.24
Kansas	12.1	12.5	11.6	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.1	0.00	-3.1	-0.62
Kentucky	13.1	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.3	12.3	12.0	12.2	-0.13	-3.2	-0.64
Louisiana	12.8	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.4	13.1	13.1	0.04	-4.1	-0.82
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	12.4	12.0	13.0	12.1	12.1	12.7	12.0	12.5	0.01	-3.5	-0.70
Massachusetts	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.3	-0.20	-1.3	-0.26
Michigan	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.2	13.8	14.2	14.2	13.6	0.01	-4.6	-0.92
Minnesota	12.0	10.5	12.1	11.8	10.4	12.3	10.6	9.8	-0.31	-0.8	-0.16
Mississippi	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.7	12.2	0.06	-3.2	-0.64
Missouri	13.4	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.6	13.1	12.6	12.9	-0.07	-3.9	-0.78
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	13.5	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.9	11.3	11.6	12.0	-0.21	-3.0	-0.60
Nevada	13.0	12.4	11.6	12.5	11.6	10.3	10.2	12.3	-0.10	3.3	-0.66
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	13.6	13.2	12.7	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.2	-0.20	-3.2	-0.64
New Mexico	15.6	15.2	7.8	11.3	11.7	12.5	9.8	10.5	-0.73	-1.5	-0.30
New York	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.9	-0.16	-2.9	-0.58
North Carolina	12.2	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.7	0.07	-3.7	-0.74
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	13.4	13.0	12.9	13.0	12.6	13.1	12.2	11.9	-0.21	-2.9	-0.58
Oklahoma	13.1	11.8	12.3	11.3	12.6	11.9	11.5	12.0	-0.16	-3.0	-0.60
Oregon	10.4	11.0	10.4	10.2	10.6	9.7	10.9	11.6	0.17	-2.6	-0.52
Pennsylvania	13.5	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.2	13.8	13.9	13.4	-0.01	-4.4	-0.88
Rhode Island	13.4	11.4	11.5	11.2	12.4	11.0	11.6	10.7	-0.39	-1.7	-0.34
South Carolina	13.2	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.6	12.7	13.0	-0.03	-4.0	-0.80
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	13.3	12.7	13.6	13.7	13.2	13.3	13.2	12.9	-0.06	-3.9	-0.78
Texas	13.1	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.2	-0.13	-3.2	-0.64
Utah	—	—	—	—	11.2	10.3	—	10.4	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	12.0	11.8	12.3	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.5	-0.07	-2.5	-0.50
Washington	10.6	9.4	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.3	10.5	10.5	-0.01	-1.5	-0.30
West Virginia	11.9	13.1	12.3	11.7	10.0	11.1	13.4	11.7	-0.03	-2.7	-0.54
Wisconsin	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.1	12.8	12.1	12.6	0.01	-3.6	-0.72
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.4	-0.07	-3.4	-0.68

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.25

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, Nonwhite, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	12.3	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.6	12.0	12.0	-0.04	-3.0	-0.60
Alaska	6.7	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.5	5.0	6.1	5.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	7.6	7.0	7.4	7.8	6.6	7.3	7.4	7.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arkansas	12.8	11.1	12.5	12.1	12.0	12.8	12.0	12.4	-0.06	-3.4	-0.68
California	9.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Colorado	12.7	12.5	12.4	10.6	11.2	11.6	11.0	11.4	-0.19	-2.4	-0.48
Connecticut	12.7	12.9	11.0	13.2	12.6	11.8	12.2	12.6	-0.01	-3.6	-0.72
Delaware	12.8	12.7	15.1	14.6	12.6	12.5	11.4	12.5	-0.04	-3.5	-0.70
District of Columbia	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.8	15.1	14.5	14.2	15.0	0.11	-6.0	-1.20
Florida	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.6	12.1	0.01	-3.1	-0.62
Georgia	13.1	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.5	11.6	-0.21	-2.6	-0.52
Hawaii	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.6	6.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	6.9	8.7	7.1	7.4	6.2	6.8	7.9	7.1	0.00	0.0	0.00
Illinois	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.5	12.9	13.3	13.1	12.9	-0.03	-3.9	-0.78
Indiana	11.9	12.2	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.2	11.4	-0.07	-2.4	-0.48
Iowa	11.5	15.2	10.5	8.5	9.0	9.4	8.8	8.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	10.9	11.4	10.2	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.00	-1.9	-0.38
Kentucky	12.7	11.6	11.5	11.3	10.8	11.6	11.1	11.8	-0.13	-2.8	-0.56
Louisiana	12.7	11.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	13.1	12.8	12.8	0.01	-3.8	-0.76
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	12.0	11.7	12.6	11.7	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.0	0.00	-3.0	-0.60
Massachusetts	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Michigan	13.0	12.8	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.6	13.5	12.8	-0.03	-3.8	-0.76
Minnesota	9.3	8.7	8.6	9.1	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.9	11.6	12.1	0.06	-3.1	-0.62
Missouri	13.0	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.7	12.3	12.4	-0.09	-3.4	-0.68
Montana	6.3	5.9	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.9	6.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	11.3	10.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	10.0	9.7	10.0	-0.19	-1.0	-0.20
Nevada	11.6	11.1	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.6	10.7	-0.13	-1.7	-0.34
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	13.1	12.7	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.2	11.6	11.4	-0.24	-2.4	-0.48
New Mexico	8.7	9.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.6	6.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
New York	12.3	12.1	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.1	-0.17	-2.1	-0.42
North Carolina	11.8	12.1	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	11.7	12.2	0.06	-3.2	-0.64
North Dakota	8.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	5.7	5.9	7.3	5.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.1	12.7	11.8	11.4	-0.21	-2.4	-0.48
Oklahoma	9.7	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.3	8.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Oregon	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Pennsylvania	13.1	13.4	12.5	12.9	12.6	13.2	13.3	12.8	-0.04	-3.8	-0.76
Rhode Island	12.0	10.7	10.8	10.3	11.0	10.3	10.1	9.7	-0.33	-0.7	-0.14
South Carolina	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.6	12.8	-0.03	-3.8	-0.76
South Dakota	6.2	5.6	7.1	8.0	6.9	7.0	6.3	7.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	13.1	12.5	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.7	-0.06	-3.7	-0.74
Texas	12.7	12.2	11.8	12.1	11.5	11.9	11.5	11.4	-0.19	-2.4	-0.48
Utah	5.7	6.9	6.0	6.3	7.5	7.0	8.7	6.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.4	10.9	-0.10	-1.9	-0.38
Washington	8.2	7.1	7.3	8.0	7.6	7.2	8.0	7.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	11.4	12.4	11.9	11.1	10.0	10.8	12.8	11.0	-0.06	-2.0	-0.40
Wisconsin	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.3	11.2	10.3	10.8	-0.03	-1.8	-0.36
Wyoming	9.5	9.6	8.3	7.5	8.3	8.5	—	7.1	0.00	0.0	0.00
United States	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.1	-0.11	-2.1	-0.42

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.26

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, All Races, 1978-1985

State	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	*Change in Rate 1978-1985* Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	71.2	70.9	71.7	72.3	72.5	73.2	73.6	73.2	0.29	16.8	3.36
Alaska	71.6	74.4	75.1	75.0	76.6	75.2	75.7	75.3	0.53	14.7	2.94
Arizona	66.6	69.0	70.2	73.6	74.2	72.6	71.7	71.3	0.67	18.7	3.74
Arkansas	68.5	69.8	70.1	70.1	68.9	68.1	68.9	69.0	0.07	21.0	4.20
California	73.2	75.2	76.5	76.9	77.1	77.1	76.9	75.7	0.36	14.3	2.86
Colorado	76.7	77.2	78.9	78.2	76.1	76.4	77.2	77.6	0.13	12.4	2.48
Connecticut	86.3	86.8	86.8	86.1	85.8	85.7	85.6	85.8	-0.07	4.2	0.84
Delaware	75.2	74.5	78.6	78.6	78.2	76.6	78.0	77.8	0.37	12.2	2.44
District of Columbia	58.1	62.7	67.5	65.6	61.4	59.0	60.3	59.4	0.19	30.6	6.12
Florida	69.8	69.2	69.3	69.3	67.9	68.2	67.7	67.9	-0.27	22.1	4.42
Georgia	71.5	73.2	74.5	74.0	73.0	75.2	75.8	74.8	0.47	15.2	3.04
Hawaii	72.0	75.1	76.5	76.9	74.8	74.1	75.8	75.4	0.49	14.6	2.92
Idaho	74.2	75.2	75.6	76.4	75.8	75.7	76.5	76.2	0.29	13.8	2.76
Illinois	74.2	75.1	75.4	76.5	76.9	77.8	77.9	77.9	0.53	12.1	2.42
Indiana	77.3	78.3	78.7	78.5	77.7	77.2	78.0	77.4	0.01	12.6	2.52
Iowa	83.6	84.4	84.3	84.9	84.4	85.6	85.3	85.4	0.26	4.6	0.92
Kansas	78.9	79.8	80.8	80.6	80.4	81.2	81.5	81.1	0.31	8.9	1.78
Kentucky	69.6	70.7	72.1	73.9	74.9	75.0	75.6	76.2	0.94	13.8	2.76
Louisiana	75.1	76.3	78.1	77.8	77.3	78.3	77.6	78.3	0.46	11.7	2.34
Maine	78.6	80.5	80.9	81.5	81.6	84.0	82.8	82.0	0.49	8.0	1.60
Maryland	81.2	79.6	80.9	79.5	78.7	78.5	79.3	80.0	-0.17	10.0	2.00
Massachusetts	87.8	88.5	88.9	89.1	88.0	85.6	85.6	85.1	-0.39	4.9	0.98
Michigan	76.9	78.6	80.0	80.5	80.9	81.2	81.4	81.7	0.69	8.3	1.66
Minnesota	76.0	77.3	77.9	77.6	77.9	79.1	79.9	79.5	0.50	10.5	2.10
Mississippi	72.1	73.6	74.8	74.4	74.1	74.6	74.8	75.0	0.41	15.0	3.00
Missouri	75.2	78.5	79.3	78.9	79.1	79.2	79.9	80.3	0.73	9.7	1.94
Montana	78.4	77.6	79.2	79.5	78.9	79.2	79.0	78.4	0.00	11.6	2.32
Nebraska	77.7	78.6	79.6	79.8	79.7	80.6	79.9	80.4	0.39	9.6	1.92
Nevada	74.7	72.9	73.6	75.8	74.1	74.1	75.8	74.5	-0.03	15.5	3.10
New Hampshire	80.5	82.4	84.1	84.5	83.9	84.8	84.6	84.7	0.60	5.3	1.06
New Jersey	77.4	78.2	79.1	79.6	80.0	80.7	82.0	81.8	0.63	8.2	1.64
New Mexico	—	—	60.1	60.0	60.9	61.5	61.2	58.6	—	—	—
New York	69.1	70.9	71.9	71.2	71.0	71.2	72.2	72.4	0.47	17.6	3.52
North Carolina	74.4	75.9	76.6	76.7	77.5	77.8	78.2	77.9	0.50	12.1	2.42
North Dakota	76.7	78.3	78.2	79.6	79.3	81.5	82.0	82.7	0.86	7.3	1.46
Ohio	78.8	79.9	80.5	80.3	81.0	81.0	81.7	82.2	0.49	7.8	1.56
Oklahoma	68.8	68.2	68.0	68.1	67.6	67.4	69.4	70.6	0.26	19.4	3.88
Oregon	74.2	76.3	78.0	77.6	76.9	77.5	77.1	75.1	0.13	14.9	2.98
Pennsylvania	79.8	79.0	79.5	79.6	79.4	79.0	78.9	78.8	-0.14	11.2	2.24
Rhode Island	87.3	88.2	87.4	88.0	87.0	84.7	85.5	86.0	-0.19	4.0	0.80
South Carolina	70.4	70.2	70.5	68.4	66.9	66.5	67.6	68.3	-0.30	21.7	4.34
South Dakota	69.3	69.9	69.1	71.5	70.9	72.1	72.7	73.4	0.59	16.6	3.32
Tennessee	72.4	74.1	74.4	74.3	73.8	74.7	75.7	75.1	0.39	14.9	2.98
Texas	70.9	71.9	69.1	68.4	68.1	67.7	68.1	67.6	-0.47	22.4	4.48
Utah	81.7	82.5	81.4	81.1	8[illegible].8	82.3	82.0	81.7	0.00	8.3	1.66
Vermont	78.7	79.2	78.0	77.6	81.6	82.9	82.3	80.0	0.19	10.0	2.00
Virginia	81.0	81.7	81.2	81.3	80.[illegible]	80.6	80.3	79.8	-0.17	10.2	2.04
Washington	78.4	79.7	79.6	79.7	77.6	77.6	78.1	77.8	-0.09	12.2	2.44
West Virginia	65.1	66.8	69.0	69.8	70.5	72.0	71.2	71.5	0.91	18.5	3.70
Wisconsin	82.1	82.5	83.2	83.7	83.6	83.8	84.1	82.9	0.11	7.1	1.42
Wyoming	76.1	75.5	75.9	78.1	78.6	78.7	80.6	79.4	0.47	10.6	2.12
United States	74.9	75.9	76.3	76.4	76.1	76.2	76.5	76.2	0.19	13.8	2.76

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.27

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, White, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State name	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	80.1	80.0	80.0	80.9	81.2	81.3	81.5	81.0	0.13	9.0	1.80
Alaska	76.3	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.1	79.0	78.8	78.4	0.30	11.6	2.32
Arizona	69.6	71.4	72.3	75.7	76.0	74.8	74.1	73.5	0.56	16.5	3.30
Arkansas	74.3	75.3	75.3	75.1	74.4	73.9	73.8	74.2	-0.01	15.8	3.16
California	73.6	75.5	76.8	77.2	77.5	77.6	77.5	76.4	0.40	13.6	2.72
Colorado	77.5	78.0	79.7	79.1	77.1	77.2	77.9	78.5	0.14	11.5	2.30
Connecticut	88.3	88.8	89.0	88.6	88.4	88.7	88.5	88.6	0.04	1.4	0.28
Delaware	80.3	79.2	82.5	82.5	82.6	82.1	81.9	82.6	0.33	7.4	1.48
District of Columbia	70.9	74.6	78.5	78.9	76.0	76.0	75.7	78.9	1.14	11.1	2.22
Florida	75.8	75.0	75.2	75.2	73.7	74.1	73.3	73.9	-0.27	16.1	3.22
Georgia	79.3	80.4	81.7	81.2	80.7	81.8	82.6	81.2	0.27	8.8	1.76
Hawaii	73.7	76.9	79.3	80.2	75.9	75.1	78.5	78.3	0.66	11.7	2.34
Idaho	74.6	75.4	75.9	76.8	76.1	76.0	76.8	76.6	0.29	13.4	2.68
Illinois	77.8	78.8	78.7	79.9	80.7	81.5	81.6	81.7	0.56	8.3	1.66
Indiana	78.7	79.8	80.4	80.2	79.6	79.5	79.9	79.5	0.11	10.5	2.10
Iowa	84.1	84.8	84.8	85.4	84.9	86.1	86.0	85.9	0.26	4.1	0.82
Kansas	80.0	80.9	81.9	82.1	82.1	82.8	83.1	82.6	0.37	7.4	1.48
Kentucky	71.7	73.1	74.1	75.6	76.6	76.6	77.2	77.6	0.84	12.4	2.48
Louisiana	85.0	85.3	85.3	85.2	85.2	85.9	85.8	85.2	0.03	4.8	0.96
Maine	78.7	80.6	81.1	81.7	82.0	84.1	82.9	82.1	0.49	7.9	1.58
Maryland	85.5	84.3	85.4	84.7	84.2	84.3	85.4	86.0	0.07	4.0	0.80
Massachusetts	88.4	89.2	89.6	89.9	88.8	86.6	86.6	86.4	-0.29	3.6	0.72
Michigan	79.1	80.7	82.0	82.5	82.9	83.3	83.3	83.9	0.69	6.1	1.22
Minnesota	76.8	78.2	79.1	79.2	79.6	80.6	81.5	81.2	0.63	8.8	1.76
Mississippi	83.3	84.3	85.3	84.6	85.0	85.1	85.3	85.3	0.29	4.7	0.94
Missouri	80.4	80.7	81.4	81.2	81.2	81.7	82.3	82.6	0.31	7.4	1.48
Montana	80.2	79.6	81.1	81.8	81.1	81.6	81.7	81.0	0.11	9.0	1.80
Nebraska	78.8	79.7	80.6	80.9	81.1	81.9	81.6	81.8	0.43	8.2	1.64
Nevada	77.0	75.6	76.2	78.1	76.6	76.7	77.9	77.2	0.03	12.8	2.56
New Hampshire	80.6	82.5	84.1	84.6	84.1	84.9	84.7	84.6	0.57	5.4	1.08
New Jersey	82.4	82.5	83.5	83.8	83.9	84.6	85.5	85.2	0.40	4.8	0.96
New Mexico	—	—	63.4	63.1	63.6	64.2	63.5	61.1	—	—	—
New York	75.4	77.1	78.2	77.1	77.5	77.5	78.2	78.2	0.40	11.8	2.36
North Carolina	81.7	83.0	83.2	83.3	83.7	83.9	84.0	83.6	0.27	6.4	1.28
North Dakota	78.3	79.8	80.0	81.0	81.2	82.8	83.5	84.3	0.86	5.7	1.14
Ohio	81.0	82.0	82.5	82.5	83.2	83.5	84.1	84.6	0.51	5.4	1.08
Oklahoma	72.6	71.8	72.0	72.3	71.5	71.6	73.6	74.2	0.23	15.8	3.16
Oregon	74.8	76.9	78.8	78.7	77.9	78.3	77.8	75.9	0.16	14.1	2.82
Pennsylvania	82.4	81.9	82.3	82.5	82.3	81.9	81.9	82.5	0.01	7.5	1.50
Rhode Island	88.1	89.0	88.4	89.2	88.3	86.9	87.4	87.9	-0.03	2.1	0.42
South Carolina	79.4	79.2	79.5	77.7	75.7	76.0	76.7	77.4	-0.29	12.6	2.52
South Dakota	73.0	74.2	73.1	75.6	75.3	76.8	76.7	77.5	0.64	12.5	2.50
Tennessee	76.3	77.6	77.7	77.8	77.5	78.3	79.5	78.6	0.33	11.4	2.28
Texas	73.1	73.9	70.9	70.1	69.8	69.3	69.6	69.2	-0.56	20.8	4.16
Utah	82.3	83.2	82.1	81.9	82.6	83.0	82.9	82.8	0.07	7.2	1.44
Vermont	78.8	79.2	78.0	77.7	81.6	83.0	82.4	80.1	0.19	9.9	1.98
Virginia	83.8	84.5	84.1	84.3	84.3	84.4	84.4	83.9	0.01	6.1	1.22
Washington	79.7	80.9	80.9	80.5	79.2	79.2	79.5	79.3	-0.06	10.7	2.14
West Virginia	65.7	67.4	69.6	70.5	71.3	72.7	71.9	72.2	0.93	17.8	3.56
Wisconsin	83.4	84.0	84.7	85.3	85.2	85.6	86.1	85.2	0.26	4.8	0.96
Wyoming	76.5	76.2	76.5	78.5	79.1	79.3	81.0	80.2	0.53	9.8	1.96
United States	78.2	79.1	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.4	79.6	79.4	0.17	10.6	2.12

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.28

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Black, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	54.7	54.6	56.7	56.5	56.5	58.0	58.8	58.1	0.49	31.9	6.38
Alaska	62.7	73.1	75.5	69.9	74.1	73.7	69.8	67.7	0.71	22.3	4.46
Arizona	58.5	61.5	59.7	67.8	71.7	69.0	64.9	65.1	0.94	24.9	4.98
Arkansas	51.4	53.6	54.7	55.0	51.6	49.6	53.2	52.0	0.09	38.0	7.60
California	70.6	73.1	74.3	74.7	73.4	72.6	71.9	69.0	-0.23	21.0	4.20
Colorado	66.3	68.1	69.7	70.8	67.4	67.5	69.7	69.0	0.39	21.0	4.20
Connecticut	69.6	71.0	71.1	69.0	66.6	64.8	66.3	65.8	-0.54	24.2	4.84
Delaware	59.0	59.1	66.0	66.2	63.1	59.9	64.3	61.6	0.37	28.4	5.68
District of Columbia	55.5	60.2	65.5	62.7	57.9	54.9	56.7	55.4	-0.01	34.6	6.92
Florida	53.4	52.6	52.4	52.3	50.9	50.8	50.1	49.1	-0.61	40.9	8.18
Georgia	58.3	60.6	62.1	61.5	59.6	63.1	63.2	62.9	0.66	27.1	5.42
Hawaii	68.8	69.8	74.8	75.9	72.4	70.6	73.0	75.1	0.90	14.9	2.98
Idaho	70.1	71.8	65.8	76.7	71.0	67.8	71.8	68.4	-0.24	21.6	4.32
Illinois	61.3	62.9	64.6	64.8	63.9	64.8	65.3	64.7	0.49	25.3	5.06
Indiana	62.8	62.6	62.7	62.3	58.2	55.3	58.5	57.3	-0.79	32.7	6.54
Iowa	69.6	74.5	73.6	73.6	72.3	73.7	73.3	74.0	0.63	16.0	3.20
Kansas	68.9	70.9	71.5	69.1	68.8	69.9	70.1	70.8	0.27	19.2	3.84
Kentucky	51.0	49.1	54.0	58.2	60.2	60.2	61.1	62.6	1.66	27.4	5.48
Louisiana	60.6	62.5	66.2	66.0	64.4	66.5	64.8	67.6	1.00	22.4	4.48
Maine	75.6	77.4	70.9	71.0	75.5	77.3	74.3	72.0	-0.51	18.0	3.60
Maryland	70.8	69.0	70.5	67.7	66.3	65.1	65.2	66.7	-0.59	23.3	4.66
Massachusetts	79.5	79.6	81.1	81.0	79.2	74.8	75.5	70.4	-1.30	19.6	3.92
Michigan	66.0	68.5	70.1	69.3	71.0	70.8	72.3	71.6	0.80	18.4	3.68
Minnesota	65.4	64.4	65.2	63.4	60.8	65.1	63.4	60.8	-0.66	29.2	5.84
Mississippi	60.4	62.4	63.5	63.6	62.1	63.2	63.5	63.3	0.41	26.7	5.34
Missouri	66.9	67.0	67.7	67.1	67.5	66.0	67.1	68.3	0.20	21.7	4.34
Montana	87.3	72.9	70.4	72.7	66.7	67.6	79.7	72.0	-2.19	18.0	3.60
Nebraska	63.7	65.8	67.2	68.4	63.2	64.4	61.6	63.9	0.03	26.1	5.22
Nevada	61.3	52.7	55.3	61.0	56.7	57.9	62.4	56.1	-0.74	33.9	6.78
New Hampshire	69.4	74.7	74.2	76.8	68.3	76.8	81.0	84.1	2.10	5.9	1.18
New Jersey	57.3	61.0	62.2	63.1	64.7	65.1	67.9	68.2	1.56	21.8	4.36
New Mexico	—	—	49.1	53.3	51.4	51.8	52.6	49.2	—	—	—
New York	46.0	48.1	49.9	49.6	48.4	48.7	50.6	52.0	0.86	38.0	7.60
North Carolina	58.5	60.6	62.0	62.3	63.8	64.0	64.8	64.7	0.89	25.3	5.06
North Dakota	82.9	70.4	67.0	75.4	65.9	79.5	74.2	79.7	-0.46	10.3	2.06
Ohio	65.5	67.2	68.3	67.0	67.2	65.4	66.8	67.8	0.33	22.2	4.44
Oklahoma	53.5	52.6	51.5	51.6	49.2	48.4	51.4	55.7	0.31	34.3	6.86
Oregon	62.4	65.4	66.2	67.2	64.2	68.4	65.2	60.0	-0.34	30.0	6.00
Pennsylvania	62.4	59.7	59.7	61.0	60.0	59.7	59.0	55.5	-0.99	34.5	6.90
Rhode Island	76.9	79.9	77.5	76.1	76.2	68.1	71.9	71.7	-0.74	18.3	3.66
South Carolina	57.5	56.8	57.2	54.6	53.6	51.9	53.5	53.5	-0.57	36.5	7.30
South Dakota	69.0	65.2	65.4	51.5	59.3	60.2	63.0	69.9	0.13	20.1	4.02
Tennessee	59.3	62.7	63.7	62.4	61.0	62.1	62.7	63.5	0.60	26.5	5.30
Texas	58.2	60.3	58.4	58.1	57.3	57.4	58.2	57.1	-0.16	32.9	6.58
Utah	66.7	67.0	75.0	70.0	69.1	69.7	67.7	61.5	-0.74	28.5	5.70
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	72.4	73.6	73.0	72.5	70.9	69.2	68.0	67.7	-0.67	22.3	4.46
Washington	63.3	68.7	67.4	68.0	64.7	65.4	65.7	65.9	0.37	24.1	4.82
West Virginia	52.2	52.6	54.6	52.0	54.5	54.3	53.9	55.9	0.53	34.1	6.82
Wisconsin	65.6	65.6	67.7	67.8	67.6	67.5	68.5	64.9	-0.10	25.1	5.02
Wyoming	65.5	65.7	66.1	68.6	74.8	71.7	79.8	73.0	1.07	17.0	3.40
United States	60.2	61.6	62.7	62.4	61.5	61.5	62.2	61.8	0.23	28.2	5.64

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.29

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1978-1985

									Change in Rate 1978-1985		
State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Actual per yr*	*Total needed*	*Needed per yr*
Alabama	54.9	54.8	56.8	56.7	56.7	58.2	59.0	58.4	0.50	31.6	6.32
Alaska	60.0	65.6	67.1	65.3	67.8	65.9	67.4	67.8	1.11	22.2	4.44
Arizona	50.3	55.2	58.2	61.8	64.5	61.2	58.9	59.4	1.30	30.6	6.12
Arkansas	51.8	54.2	55.1	55.4	52.3	50.5	53.8	52.5	0.10	37.5	7.50
California	71.4	74.2	75.3	76.0	75.5	75.0	74.6	73.0	0.23	17.0	3.40
Colorado	66.0	67.7	69.2	68.5	65.7	67.7	68.9	68.7	0.39	21.3	4.26
Connecticut	71.5	72.4	71.9	70.2	68.1	66.7	68.2	67.7	-0.54	22.3	4.46
Delaware	59.9	59.8	66.0	67.0	63.6	60.6	65.4	62.7	0.40	27.3	5.46
District of Columbia	55.5	60.4	65.6	62.8	58.0	55.0	56.8	55.0	-0.07	35.0	7.00
Florida	54.1	53.4	53.0	53.1	51.7	51.6	51.1	50.1	-0.57	39.9	7.98
Georgia	58.5	60.9	62.4	61.8	58.7	63.4	63.6	63.2	0.67	26.8	5.36
Hawaii	71.4	74.5	75.8	75.9	73.7	73.8	74.9	74.4	0.43	15.6	3.12
Idaho	61.5	68.0	64.7	65.0	66.9	66.0	67.3	65.4	0.56	24.6	4.92
Illinois	62.2	63.6	65.1	65.5	64.8	65.7	66.2	65.5	0.47	24.5	4.90
Indiana	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.4	59.9	57.1	60.2	58.8	-0.71	31.2	6.24
Iowa	70.0	73.5	71.5	71.2	70.1	73.5	70.3	73.6	0.51	16.4	3.28
Kansas	68.8	70.0	71.2	68.4	67.1	68.5	68.9	69.6	0.11	20.4	4.08
Kentucky	51.9	50.1	54.8	58.9	60.5	60.7	61.5	62.8	1.56	27.2	5.44
Louisiana	60.5	62.4	66.3	66.0	64.5	66.5	65.1	68.0	1.07	22.0	4.40
Maine	74.1	74.8	69.0	72.7	75.3	80.9	76.9	76.4	0.33	13.6	2.72
Maryland	71.5	69.8	71.2	68.6	67.4	66.5	66.7	67.8	-0.53	22.2	4.44
Massachusetts	80.7	80.9	81.8	81.4	79.7	76.1	76.6	73.1	-1.09	16.9	3.38
Michigan	66.6	69.0	70.5	70.0	71.3	73.9	72.7	72.0	0.77	18.0	3.60
Minnesota	60.1	60.1	56.9	54.3	54.8	57.7	58.0	56.7	-0.49	33.3	6.66
Mississippi	60.4	62.5	63.5	63.6	62.2	63.3	63.5	63.4	0.43	26.6	5.32
Missouri	67.2	67.3	68.2	67.5	68.0	66.6	67.7	68.9	0.24	21.1	4.22
Montana	63.2	60.1	62.8	61.8	62.0	60.6	59.5	60.4	-0.40	29.6	5.92
Nebraska	61.5	63.1	65.2	65.9	63.6	64.5	60.1	64.4	0.41	25.6	5.12
Nevada	62.8	57.7	60.1	64.3	61.6	61.9	65.9	61.9	-0.13	28.1	5.62
New Hampshire	74.7	79.8	79.7	78.4	75.4	78.8	79.5	86.0	1.61	4.0	0.80
New Jersey	59.2	62.8	64.2	64.9	66.5	67.0	70.0	70.2	1.57	19.8	3.96
New Mexico	—	—	45.4	47.2	48.5	48.4	50.8	47.8	—	—	—
New York	48.2	50.3	52.4	52.3	50.9	51.4	53.4	54.4	0.89	35.6	7.12
North Carolina	59.3	61.3	62.6	63.1	64.5	64.6	65.3	65.3	0.86	24.7	4.94
North Dakota	57.4	61.0	58.1	64.3	60.7	68.1	66.7	67.2	1.40	22.8	4.56
Ohio	66.2	67.9	69.0	68.0	67.9	66.4	67.8	68.6	0.34	21.4	4.28
Oklahoma	53.3	53.9	52.8	51.6	51.7	50.9	53.3	57.0	0.53	33.0	6.60
Oregon	65.1	66.7	66.2	63.1	64.7	68.3	67.8	66.0	0.13	24.0	4.80
Pennsylvania	63.3	60.8	60.6	61.9	61.2	60.9	60.2	57.0	-0.90	33.0	6.60
Rhode Island	78.0	79.5	76.1	74.9	73.7	64.9	68.8	69.1	-1.27	20.9	4.18
South Carolina	57.8	57.1	57.5	54.9	53.8	52.2	53.7	53.9	-0.56	36.1	7.22
South Dakota	44.4	42.2	44.4	46.3	44.9	46.3	50.4	52.4	1.14	37.6	7.52
Tennessee	59.5	62.8	63.8	62.6	61.3	62.3	63.0	63.8	0.61	26.2	5.24
Texas	59.4	61.4	59.5	59.3	59.0	59.1	60.0	59.0	-0.06	31.0	6.20
Utah	64.0	63.0	63.4	64.7	64.5	66.3	64.1	62.2	-0.26	27.8	5.56
Vermont	74.6	77.4	72.7	69.5	76.0	75.4	64.5	71.4	-0.46	18.6	3.72
Virginia	73.0	74.1	73.4	72.9	71.3	70.0	69.0	68.5	-0.64	21.5	4.30
Washington	66.7	69.0	68.4	67.7	66.1	66.1	68.0	67.2	0.07	22.8	4.56
West Virginia	52.2	53.8	55.4	53.5	55.7	56.1	56.0	57.9	0.81	32.1	6.42
Wisconsin	66.6	66.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	65.9	66.2	63.2	-0.49	26.8	5.36
Wyoming	70.2	62.2	62.7	70.5	68.5	67.1	73.2	66.7	-0.50	23.3	4.66
United States	61.4	62.9	63.8	63.8	63.2	63.4	64.1	63.7	0.33	26.3	5.26

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.30

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, All Races, 1978-1985

State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alabama	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.2
Alaska	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.4
Arizona	8.9	8.1	7.7	6.9	6.6	7.7	8.2	7.7
Arkansas	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.9	7.4
California	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4
Colorado	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4
Connecticut	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0
Delaware	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.6	3.7	4.3
District of Columbia	14.6	8.0	7.1	7.4	7.8	11.1	10.0	11.4
Florida	6.2	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.7	8.5	8.9	9.0
Georgia	6.7	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.3
Hawaii	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.7	5.1
Idaho	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.8	5.4
Illinois	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5
Indiana	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.4	5.1
Iowa	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
Kansas	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9
Kentucky	7.9	7.5	6.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1
Louisiana	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.9
Maine	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.4	3.5
Maryland	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.1
Massachusetts	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.6
Michigan	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
Minnesota	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.9
Mississippi	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3
Missouri	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.0
Montana	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.1
Nebraska	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4
Nevada	5.8	7.2	6.0	4.7	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.0
New Hampshire	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4
New Jersey	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.2
New Mexico	—	—	12.5	12.7	12.1	12.8	13.2	13.4
New York	9.8	8.9	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.9
North Carolina	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2
North Dakota	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5
Ohio	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4
Oklahoma	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.2	9.5	9.2	8.5	7.3
Oregon	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.6
Pennsylvania	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.9
Rhode Island	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.3
South Carolina	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.0	7.7	8.0
South Dakota	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.6	5.6
Tennessee	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.3	5.5
Texas	8.6	8.1	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.6	11.0
Utah	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1
Vermont	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.5
Virginia	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0
Washington	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.7
West Virginia	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1
Wisconsin	2.7	2.7	[illegible]	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.0
Wyoming	4.0	4.7	[illegible]	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3
United States	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.31

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, White, 1978-1985

State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alabama	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.3
Alaska	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.8
Arizona	7.5	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.2	6.9
Arkansas	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.4	5.6
California	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2
Colorado	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.1
Connecticut	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2
Delaware	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.1
District of Columbia	10.9	7.0	4.6	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	5.4
Florida	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.2	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.[illegible]
Georgia	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
Hawaii	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.7
Idaho	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.2
Illinois	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6
Indiana	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.5	4.0	3.9	4.3
Iowa	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Kansas	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.6
Kentucky	7.0	6.1	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6
Louisiana	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0
Maine	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.4	3.4
Maryland	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.6
Massachusetts	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.3
Michigan	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Minnesota	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.1
Mississippi	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Missouri	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.4
Montana	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2
Nebraska	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0
Nevada	5.1	6.3	5.1	4.1	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.2
New Hampshire	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.4
New Jersey	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2
New Mexico	—	—	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.5
New York	6.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.3
North Carolina	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7
North Dakota	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
Ohio	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Oklahoma	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.6	7.8	7.5	6.9	6.0
Oregon	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.4
Pennsylvania	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
Rhode Island	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9
South Carolina	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.8
South Dakota	4.0	3.5	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.3
Tennessee	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.4
Texas	8.2	7.8	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.6
Utah	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7
Vermont	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.5
Virginia	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Washington	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.2
West Virginia	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.9
Wisconsin	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3
Wyoming	3.7	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.0
United States	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.32

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Black, 1978-1985

State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alabama	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.8
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	8.8	8.7	7.4	8.4	7.2	8.5	9.4	10.4
Arkansas	11.3	10.3	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.8	12.7	13.2
California	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.9	5.4	6.7
Colorado	7.6	6.5	6.0	6.7	8.4	7.3	8.0	7.5
Connecticut	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.2	8.3	6.8	8.8
Delaware	8.3	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.8	9.2	6.7	8.3
District of Columbia	15.5	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.5	12.5	11.4	12.5
Florida	9.1	10.7	10.9	11.7	13.7	13.4	14.3	14.8
Georgia	9.4	8.8	7.5	8.8	9.3	8.2	7.5	8.0
Hawaii	—	5.8	—	5.5	4.4	5.4	3.8	3.5
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	8.8	8.4	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.6
Indiana	6.6	7.7	7.4	7.8	9.2	10.7	9.8	13.1
Iowa	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.1	6.3	4.8	4.5	3.9
Kansas	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.4	6.1
Kentucky	15.9	20.0	16.2	10.7	9.7	9.4	10.0	9.5
Louisiana	8.5	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.1	6.7	7.8	7.9
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	4.6	5.8	5.5	6.6	6.5	7.7	7.3	7.5
Massachusetts	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.8	4.4	6.3
Michigan	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.5	5.4
Minnesota	7.4	7.7	7.5	9.4	9.2	9.8	10.6	11.7
Mississippi	7.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.4
Missouri	6.2	6.5	6.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.3	7.3
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	6.4	7.4	6.8	6.7	8.2	8.6	8.9	7.1
Nevada	9.0	13.7	11.7	7.2	12.6	10.6	8.8	11.2
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	11.7	11.6	12.0	11.0	9.5	9.0	8.0	7.9
New Mexico	—	—	18.9	14.4	15.0	15.2	14.5	16.5
New York	20.9	19.4	18.9	18.6	20.2	20.1	19.2	18.1
North Carolina	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.2	7.8
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	6.1	5.6	5.6	6.9	7.2	8.5	8.5	7.4
Oklahoma	12.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	17.0	17.1	15.4	12.7
Oregon	6.3	7.2	7.0	6.7	8.9	9.1	8.5	9.2
Pennsylvania	7.8	8.4	9.0	11.6	9.8	9.8	11.1	13.5
Rhode Island	—	—	—	4.7	4.9	6.6	5.6	5.2
South Carolina	8.7	9.1	9.3	10.1	11.4	12.5	12.5	13.1
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	8.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Texas	10.8	10.0	11.0	11.7	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.9
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.9
Washington	7.0	5.5	6.6	6.4	7.2	8.4	9.5	9.3
West Virginia	12.2	12.7	12.0	13.1	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.6
Wisconsin	6.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.5	8.5
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	10.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.33

Percentage of Infants Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1978-1985

State	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alabama	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.7
Alaska	9.6	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.2	8.0	6.0
Arizona	16.8	15.7	14.7	13.0	11.7	13.9	13.2	12.4
Arkansas	8.4	11.6	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.9	12.5	13.2
California	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.5	6.1
Colorado	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.7	9.1	9.1	8.3
Connecticut	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.9	6.4	8.2
Delaware	8.2	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.8	8.9	6.6	8.0
District of Columbia	15.4	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.4	12.4	11.2	12.8
Florida	9.1	10.5	10.8	11.5	13.5	13.2	14.0	14.6
Georgia	9.4	8.8	7.5	8.7	9.0	8.2	7.5	7.9
Hawaii	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.9	5.1	5.6
Idaho	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.0	12.0	9.6	9.6	10.3
Illinois	8.6	8.3	7.4	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.4
Indiana	6.5	7.5	7.2	7.6	8.8	10.2	9.4	12.5
Iowa	5.5	6.2	5.8	6.6	8.0	6.1	7.0	4.6
Kansas	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.6	8.0	6.7
Kentucky	15.5	19.3	15.6	10.8	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.6
Louisiana	8.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.2	6.9	7.8	7.8
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	4.5	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.3	7.4	7.0	7.3
Massachusetts	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.4	5.7
Michigan	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.5	5.4
Minnesota	10.3	11.2	12.8	12.1	12.7	12.5	13.1	14.2
Mississippi	7.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.4
Missouri	6.2	6.5	6.0	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.1
Montana	11.5	11.5	12.0	10.6	12.1	11.6	12.3	11.1
Nebraska	8.6	9.8	8.3	8.0	8.7	8.3	9.5	7.8
Nevada	9.2	12.2	10.7	8.1	11.5	10.1	9.3	9.4
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.3	8.9	8.5	7.4	7.4
New Mexico	—	—	20.9	20.8	18.6	18.5	17.9	17.7
New York	19.6	18.1	17.5	17.2	18.9	18.7	17.8	16.8
North Carolina	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.5	7.2	7.0	7.5
North Dakota	13.6	12.1	13.4	9.6	10.5	9.2	9.5	8.2
Ohio	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.7	7.0	8.3	8.2	7.1
Oklahoma	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.6	16.0	15.6	14.6	12.6
Oregon	7.2	7.6	8.7	9.9	10.0	9.1	8.9	8.0
Pennsylvania	7.5	8.1	8.9	11.4	9.5	9.6	10.7	12.9
Rhode Island	—	3.3	5.2	4.5	5.8	7.5	6.4	5.8
South Carolina	8.6	9.1	9.3	10.1	11.3	12.4	12.4	12.9
South Dakota	21.3	25.8	23.7	22.7	22.1	24.7	21.5	17.1
Tennessee	8.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.9
Texas	10.6	9.7	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.2	13.4
Utah	11.2	10.8	11.4	11.1	11.9	10.2	9.8	9.3
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.7
Washington	7.2	6.5	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.4	8.8	8.3
West Virginia	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.1	11.5	11.6	11.2	11.7
Wisconsin	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.4	6.9	8.8
Wyoming	8.9	6.6	8.9	8.1	6.5	8.8	7.9	10.1
United States	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

SECTION C: City Infant Mortality Trends, by Race, 1980-1985

TABLE 3.34

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, All Races, 1980-1985

City	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Six-year average*	*Average change in rate per yr 1980-1985*
Baltimore	20.0	17.0	16.7	17.5	16.8	17.0	17.5	-0.60
Boston	13.0	12.0	15.8	11.5	11.7	15.6	13.3	0.52
Chicago	20.8	18.9	18.7	17.7	16.5	16.6	18.2	-0.84
Cleveland	23.4	21.9	17.6	16.5	16.8	14.9	18.5	-1.70
Columbus	12.0	13.2	15.7	12.5	9.6	12.1	12.5	0.02
Dallas	13.7	15.2	11.1	12.4	11.7	11.1	12.5	-0.52
Detroit	21.2	21.9	21.8	19.8	20.9	19.9	20.9	-0.26
District of Columbia	25.0	25.1	21.2	19.3	21.0	20.8	22.1	-0.84
Houston	13.3	13.8	11.8	13.0	11.9	11.2	12.5	-0.42
Indianapolis	14.4	14.7	14.0	14.9	13.3	14.3	14.3	-0.02
Jacksonville	14.6	15.7	14.5	12.8	11.9	14.5	14.0	-0.02
Los Angeles	12.4	11.3	11.7	12.8	11.0	11.2	11.7	-0.24
Memphis	17.7	18.3	15.9	17.5	14.8	19.0	17.2	0.26
Milwaukee	13.5	12.9	12.1	12.7	14.2	13.3	13.1	-0.04
New Orleans	20.2	17.1	16.5	17.6	16.0	16.4	17.3	-0.76
New York City	15.0	14.6	14.4	13.6	13.0	12.8	13.9	-0.44
Philadelphia	19.3	17.6	17.6	17.0	15.5	17.4	17.4	-0.38
Phoenix	12.5	12.4	10.0	13.7	9.9	9.9	11.4	-0.52
San Antonio	12.9	12.4	13.0	10.7	12.8	11.1	12.2	-0.36
San Diego	12.0	9.4	10.5	10.4	9.7	9.3	10.2	-0.54
San Francisco	11.1	10.5	11.4	11.3	8.8	8.6	10.3	-0.50
San Jose	10.7	9.7	9.1	10.1	7.9	8.2	9.3	-0.50

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.35

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, White, 1980-1985

City	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Six-year average*	*Average change in rate per yr 1980-1985*
Baltimore	17.7	10.7	11.9	11.1	13.2	11.8	12.7	-1.18
Boston	8.8	9.9	11.6	8.9	10.4	10.1	10.0	0.26
Chicago	15.0	13.4	12.3	11.2	11.1	11.4	12.4	-0.72
Cleveland	16.5	11.6	14.7	14.5	10.2	11.2	13.1	-1.06
Columbus	10.1	11.8	13.0	11.0	8.3	11.9	11.0	0.36
Dallas	11.1	10.7	8.9	10.6	9.7	8.0	9.8	-0.62
Detroit	11.5	12.0	9.4	11.4	13.8	13.1	11.9	0.32
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houston	12.2	12.4	10.7	12.0	10.6	10.0	11.3	-0.44
Indianapolis	11.8	13.6	10.9	12.4	9.4	11.1	11.5	-0.14
Jacksonville	11.2	12.7	9.9	11.7	9.5	11.8	11.1	0.12
Los Angeles	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.8	9.2	9.5	10.0	-0.14
Memphis	12.5	8.9	9.8	9.4	7.8	12.1	10.1	-0.08
Milwaukee	11.0	11.7	8.5	10.6	11.7	10.6	10.7	-0.08
New Orleans	11.8	11.7	—	—	10.8	13.8	8.0	0.40
New York City	13.5	12.2	12.7	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.3	-0.32
Philadelphia	15.8	15.1	14.1	12.6	9.2	12.9	13.3	-0.58
Phoenix	12.3	11.2	10.1	12.6	9.4	9.6	10.9	-0.54
San Antonio	11.9	12.3	12.3	10.7	12.5	11.3	11.8	-0.12
San Diego	10.8	8.9	8.6	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.3	-0.42
San Francisco	12.3	9.2	12.4	13.2	8.5	8.0	10.6	-0.86
San Jose	11.1	10.0	9.0	10.3	8.3	8.5	9.5	-0.52

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.36

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, Black, 1980-1985

City	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Six-year average*	*Average change in rate per yr 1980-1985*
Baltimore	21.5	20.3	19.5	20.9	18.7	19.9	20.1	-0.32
Boston	20.1	16.4	24.1	16.4	14.6	25.3	19.5	1.04
Chicago	26.9	25.2	25.8	24.9	22.6	22.5	24.7	-0.88
Cleveland	30.2	32.5	20.9	18.2	23.2	18.5	23.9	-2.34
Columbus	17.0	17.4	22.5	17.7	13.5	13.3	16.9	-0.74
Dallas	18.3	23.1	15.4	16.5	15.7	17.6	17.8	-0.14
Detroit	25.3	26.2	26.9	23.1	23.7	22.3	24.6	-0.60
District of Columbia	26.7	26.7	24.1	21.3	24.3	23.7	24.5	-0.60
Houston	16.6	18.2	15.5	17.1	16.7	15.1	16.5	-0.30
Indianapolis	22.0	18.0	23.2	22.0	24.5	23.9	22.3	0.38
Jacksonville	21.9	21.7	23.0	15.1	16.8	20.0	19.8	-0.38
Los Angeles	22.5	16.7	20.2	22.2	19.9	20.1	20.3	-0.48
Memphis	21.2	24.3	20.0	23.1	19.3	23.3	21.9	0.42
Milwaukee	18.8	16.1	19.7	16.6	18.5	18.0	18.0	-0.16
New Orleans	23.9	19.8	19.5	21.0	18.5	17.4	20.0	-1.30
New York City	19.1	19.4	17.8	17.3	15.6	15.1	17.4	-0.80
Philadelphia	22.9	20.9	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.4	22.0	-0.10
Phoenix	—	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Antonio	27.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego	23.2	—	23.1	20.2	18.1	15.5	16.7	-1.54
San Francisco	14.7	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Jose	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.37

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, Nonwhite, 1980-1985

City	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*Six-year average*	*Average change in rate per yr 1980-1985*
Baltimore	21.2	20.2	19.1	20.7	18.5	19.5	19.9	-0.34
Boston	18.8	14.8	21.2	15.2	13.4	22.7	17.7	0.78
Chicago	25.9	23.9	24.7	23.7	21.5	21.6	23.6	-0.86
Cleveland	30.0	32.1	20.5	18.3	23.0	18.1	23.7	-2.38
Columbus	16.6	16.4	22.2	16.1	12.8	12.5	16.1	-0.82
Dallas	17.8	22.6	14.8	15.4	15.2	16.7	17.1	-0.22
Detroit	25.1	26.0	26.7	22.9	23.3	22.2	24.4	-0.58
District of Columbia	26.3	26.6	24.3	21.0	24.1	22.9	24.2	-0.68
Houston	15.6	16.7	14.2	15.2	14.6	13.7	15.0	-0.38
Indianapolis	21.3	17.5	22.3	21.3	23.6	23.0	21.5	0.34
Jacksonville	21.2	21.4	22.9	14.9	16.3	19.5	19.4	-0.34
Los Angeles	18.8	14.3	16.4	17.9	15.6	15.8	16.5	-0.60
Memphis	20.9	24.1	19.8	22.7	19.2	23.0	21.6	0.42
Milwaukee	18.0	14.9	18.6	16.0	18.1	17.1	17.1	-0.18
New Orleans	23.4	19.1	19.6	20.5	17.9	17.2	19.6	-1.24
New York City	17.0	18.0	16.7	16.1	14.6	14.0	16.1	-0.60
Philadelphia	22.7	20.0	21.0	21.3	21.8	21.5	21.4	-0.24
Phoenix	—	22.1	—	22.4	—	—	—	—
San Antonio	23.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego	15.6	10.7	15.3	11.7	11.9	11.0	12.7	-0.92
San Francisco	10.0	11.7	10.6	9.6	9.0	9.2	10.0	-0.16
San Jose	—	—	9.5	—	—	7.6	—	—

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

PART 4

Technical Notes

Technical Notes

National, State, and City Natality and Mortality Data

Throughout this book certain natality and mortality data for the nation, states, and cities are used. The data appear on a variety of tables in Part 1, state vital statistics fact sheets in Part 2, and federal and state trend tables in Part 3. They also form the basis for the tables in Part 2 that rank state birth, death, and childbearing statistics, and CDF's projections of federal and state progress toward meeting the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for the Nation in the area of pregnancy and infant health.

All of the natality and mortality data appearing in this book are from published and unpublished reports of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Rankings, rates of progress, and other data analyses were conducted by CDF. These data are provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, through which states report birth and death certificate information. Readers may obtain further details about states' participation in this program from NCHS, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (3700 East-West Highway, Hyattsville, MD 20782).

In calculating rates and percentages, data were excluded if the total number of events was fewer than thirty. The only exception to this rule is in the case of the total number of births to women younger than twenty and to women younger than fifteen. These numbers are found on the state fact sheets in Part 2, Section D. Here we chose to present the data, even if the number of events was fewer than thirty, to give a fuller picture of teenage childbearing patterns.

The availability of city-level data is limited. NCHS does not routinely publish these data, and some statistics are unavailable even in unpublished form. City-to-city comparisions based on other data sources generally are not considered reliable. NCHS city data for three indicators—infant mortality, low-birthweight births, and births to teens—have been used in this book.

National Infant Mortality Surveillance Project

The National Infant Mortality Surveillance (NIMS) project was conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to provide a national data base from linked birth and infant death certificates. Fifty-three jurisdictions participated in the project including the fifty states, New York City, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The national-level tabulations used in this book reflect all data, except those from Puerto Rico. The linked records are those of infants who were born alive in 1980 and who died within the first year of life (in 1980 or 1981). The NIMS data base for the 1980 birth cohort provides a valuable opportunity to better understand the relationship between infant death and conditions surrounding birth.

The NIMS calculations define infant mortality "risk," rather than an infant mortality "rate." This is because NIMS data are for infants born in 1980 who did not survive their first year of life but did not necessarily die in 1980, while infant mortality rates are based on the ratio of births in a given year to infant deaths in that same year. The first round of analyses of NIMS data published in *Public Health Reports* (March/April 1987) focus on birthweight distribution of live births, neonatal mortality, and postneonatal mortality.

Maternal Mortality

This year, for the first time, *The Health of America's Children: Maternal and Child Health Data Book* includes information on maternal mortality in the United States. Data presented have been reported by NCHS and CDC. Several other analyses were used and are cited in the references accompanying the Overview of Findings in Part 1.

Maternal mortality data prior to 1978 should be used with some caution, because reporting was not based on a uniform definition of maternal mortality until the enactment of the Revision of the U.S. Model Vital Statistics Act of 1978. However, because disparities in definition were likely to be proportionally similar from year to year, the general trends from 1940 to 1978 are considered reliable.

Adequacy of Prenatal Care

Also for the first time, *The Health of America's Children: Maternal and Child Health Data Book* includes national and state estimates of the percentage of infants born in 1985 to women who received adequate or inadequate prenatal care. These data were prepared by NCHS. Data for births for which the period of gestation, number of prenatal visits, or month in which prenatal care began were not included in these calculations. Percentages and state rankings were computed by CDF.

These data are based on a modified version of the "Kessner Index." In 1963, Dr. David Kessner and his colleagues developed this index as part of their landmark study for the Institute of Medicine entitled *Infant Death: An Analysis by Maternal Risk and Health Care.* While the more

TABLE 4.1

Modified Kessner Criteria

	Gestation (weeks)		*Number of Prenatal Visits*
Adequate care:			
	17	and	2 or more
	18-21	and	3 or more
	22-25	and	4 or more
	26-29	and	5 or more
	30-31	and	6 or more
	32-33	and	7 or more
	34-35	and	8 or more
	36 or more	and	9 or more

In addition, the first prenatal visit must have occurred within the first trimester of pregnancy (by 12 weeks).

	Gestation (weeks)		*Number of Prenatal Visits*
Inadequate care:			
	17-21	and	0
	22-29	and	1 or fewer
	30-31	and	2 or fewer
	32-33	and	3 or fewer
	34 or more	and	4 or fewer

Intermediate care: All combinations other than those otherwise specified.

common "early/late or no prenatal care" method measures the month of pregnancy in which care began, the Kessner Index cross-tabulates the timing of entry into care with the number of visits recorded and the gestational length of the pregnancy. Thus the index method provides a better measure of whether an appropriate quantity of care is received. The Kessner Index does not, however, measure the content or quality of care provided.

The modified Kessner Index, as adopted by NCHS and used by CDF, is illustrated in Table 4.1. This version differs slightly from the original index in terms of the gestational age at which the measurement begins (seventeen weeks under the modified index versus thirteen or fewer weeks in the original index). Both the original and modified indices require that the first visit occur within the first trimester of pregnancy. Both also assume that care is inadequate if it is not begun until the last trimester of pregnancy. Women whose care patterns do not fall into either an "adequate" or "inadequate" category are considered to have received "intermediate" level care.

International Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight Findings

The international infant mortality and low birthweight data in this book are from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children*, Oxford University Press, 1986) and the World Health Organization (WHO, "The Incidence of Low Birth Weight: An Update," *Weekly Epidemiological Record*, 1984, 59, pp. 205-212). The infant mortality rates are for 1985, and the low birthweight statistics are for 1982.

Neither UNICEF nor WHO publishes these infant health indicators by race. To derive the U.S. white and black infant mortality and low-birthweight rates contained in the international health tables, the ratios for blacks/all races and whites/all races for infant mortality in 1985 and low birthweight in 1982 were applied to the overall U.S. rates recorded by UNICEF and WHO, thereby producing race-specific figures that proportionally represent the actual final U.S. data reported by NCHS for that year.

Countries were selected for comparison using two methods. For infant mortality, all thirty countries with the lowest worldwide infant mortality rates were included. For the low birthweight analysis, a total of twenty-four countries, representing each region of the world and considered to have the most reliable data reporting systems, were included.

Calculations of Progress Toward the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for the Nation

In 1978 and 1980, the Public Health Service set out five major goals, including the reduction of infant mortality, as well as objectives in fifteen priority areas, including pregnancy and infant health, immunizations, and maternal mortality. In 1983 a set of specific implementation plans to accompany the fifteen objectives was published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In 1985 the department undertook a mid-course review of the objectives. Results from this project were released in November 1986, in a book entitled *The 1990 Health Objectives for the Nation: A Midcourse Review*.

The Health of America's Children: Maternal and Child Health Data Book uses six of the Surgeon General's thirteen pregnancy and infant health objectives to chart national and state-by-state rates of progress. The six objectives are infant mortality for all races, infant mortality for subgroups, neonatal mortality, low birthweight for all races, low birthweight for subgroups, and receipt of early prenatal care. An objective for postneonatal mortality, published by the U.S. Public Health Service in *Public Health Reports* (1984 Vol. 99 No. 2, pp. 184-192), also was used.

The time-trend data for each of the seven infant health indicators are provided in Part 3 for the years 1978-1985. A conservative analysis of the trend data yielded the difference between 1978 and 1985 rates or percentages and the difference between the 1985 rate or percentage and the 1990 objective. Per-year changes are obtained by dividing the number of years into the total change for the period.

Additionally, this book calculates the nation's rate of progress in reaching additional objectives for maternal mortality and immunizations. CDF's calculations of the rate of progress in meeting these objectives were made using the same methodology as for other objectives.

Immunization Findings

The Health of America's Children: Maternal and Child Health Data Book contains a series of findings on the immunization status of children. These findings are summarized from a longer, separate report on childhood immunizations entitled *Who Is Watching Our Children's Health? The Immunization Status of American Children* (CDF, December 1987), which can be ordered from CDF ($3, 122 C St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001). This study is based on published and unpublished data from CDC and other secondary sources. The analysis of trends in selected childhood diseases was developed using the historical tables published by the CDC in the *Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 1985.* This document provides data from 1936 to 1985, the most recent year for which final statistics were available.

The *Summary of Notifiable Diseases* for 1986 is now available through the Massachusetts Medical Society ($4, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, CSPO Box 9120, Waltham, MA 02254-9120). Estimates regarding the immunization status of children are based on the immunization schedule for infants and children (reprinted in Table 42) as recommended by the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee.

To track the nation's progress in improving immunization levels, unpublished data from the United States Immunization Survey for the years 1980-1985 were used. This survey was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census until 1985, but publication of the results was suspended in 1979.

Preventable Deaths

The analysis of preventable deaths is based on a calculation of observed (actual) versus expected birthweight distribution with an applied infant mortality rate. A cross-tabulation of timing of entry into prenatal care and the percentage of low-birthweight births was used to predict the number of low-birthweight births that would have occurred if all women had received early prenatal care, based on the actual incidence of low birthweight among women receiving early prenatal care. Thus, both an expected low birthweight number and excess low birthweight number were derived. Using mortality statistics, the number of infant deaths having low birthweight as a direct or indirect cause was calculated, and

TABLE 4.2

Recommended Immunization Schedule for Infants and Children*

*Recommended Age***	*Vaccines*
2 months	Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTP)-1 Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)-1
4 months	DTP-2, OPV-2
6 months	DTP-3
18 months	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) DTP-4, OPV-3
4-6 years (up to seventh birthday)	DTP-5, OPV-4
14-16 years (and every 10 years thereafter)	Adult Tetanus and Diphtheria (Td)

*Alternative schedules are recommended for children delayed in beginning immunizations and for certain chronically ill children.

**These recommended ages are not absolute. For example, two months may be six to ten weeks of age.

Source: Recommendation of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, *January 14, 1983. Revised September 19, 1986.*

the rate of excess low birthweight was applied to that number.

For example, in 1985 there were 253,554 low-birthweight births. However, if the overall incidence had been the same as the incidence among infants born to women who had received early care, the expected number of low-birthweight births would have been 226,421. Thus, in 1985 there were 27,133 excess low-birthweight births (a fraction of 0.1070107 of the total number of low-birthweight births). In that year, there were 3,257 deaths with low birthweight as a direct cause and 16,758 deaths with low birthweight as a contributing factor (for a total of 20,015). When the total number of deaths with low birthweight as a cause was multiplied by 0.1070107 the product was 2,142 preventable deaths.

AFDC, Medicaid, and WIC Benefits

Calculations using comparisons to the federal poverty level are based on poverty income guidelines issued in February 1987 *(Federal Register,* Vol. 52, No. 34, p. 5,341). For purposes of this book, the poverty level for a family of three has been selected as a standard of comparison, since many of the families receiving public aid consist of a single parent and two children. A single annual poverty income standard is set for the District of Columbia and all but two states. Poverty guidelines for Alaska and for Hawaii are scaled up by 25 and 15 percent, respectively. The poverty level for a three-person family in 1987 was $9,300 in the continental United States, $11,620 in Alaska, and $10,690 in Hawaii.

States' AFDC standard of need and payment level data are based on a national survey conducted by CDF in May 1987. Some states may have revised their need standards or payment levels subsequent to that date.

However, because states revise welfare eligibility standards throughout the year, we are forced to present the most recent program "snapshot" available to us. Additionally, AFDC payment levels represent the maximum payment level available in a state, since many states vary their payment levels by geographic region or in accordance with other factors, such as whether a family rents or owns a home.

The source for AFDC categorical coverage information is the Social Security Administration publication, "Characteristics of State Plans for AFDC, 1986," supplemented by the 1987 CDF survey. As with AFDC and Medicaid financial information, some states' categorical coverage rules may have changed since the date of our most recent survey.

To ensure consistency in information on cash benefits for pregnant women, we report separately those coverage categories under state plans for which federal financial assistance is claimed and those paid only with state funds. For example, some states provide 100 percent state-funded cash assistance to all or certain categories of pregnant women. However, because we cannot be sure that those state programs meet federal AFDC standards, we report them separately.

Statistics on the federal Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) are from four sources: the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington, D.C., a CDF survey conducted in the fall of 1987, and a new USDA study, "Estimation for the WIC Program," published in July 1987. This study includes estimates of the number of women, infants, and children in each state who were income-eligible and at nutritional risk (the two eligibility requirements for participation in WIC) in 1979. USDA researchers used income data derived from the 1980 Census and data on nutritional risk from the 1976-1980 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES-II) and the 1980 National Natality Survey (NNS). While the Census Bureau does not compile state income data annually, it does compile national income data annually, and the USDA study includes a national estimate of the number of women, infants, and children who met WIC's income eligibility requirement in 1984.

To estimate the number of women, infants, and children in each state who were fully eligible (that is, who met the income and nutritional risk criteria) for WIC in 1984, the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities determined the percentage increase in the national number of women, infants, and children who were fully eligible in 1984 as compared to the national number of women, infants, and children who were fully eligible in 1979. That percentage was applied to each state's number of women, infants, and children who were fully eligible in 1979.

The estimates of the number of fully eligible women, infants, and children in 1984 by state are approximations, since not all states experienced the same increases in the number of women, infants, and children with incomes less than 185 percent of the poverty line (the maximum WIC eligibility level) between 1979 and 1984 as did the country as a whole. Federal WIC participation data were taken from USDA's "WIC Program, State Agency Participation and Expenditure Report for July 1987," dated October 5, 1987.

The numbers of women and children served by state WIC programs were derived from a survey of state WIC agencies conducted in November 1987.

The Health of America's Children: Maternal and Child Health Data Book presents program-related data for states in three different ways.

State Rankings: In Section 2, Part C, states are ranked based on the relative size of their maximum AFDC payment levels. The states also are ranked for the relative generosity of their AFDC standards of need. While the actual payment level in most states governs families' AFDC and Medicaid eligibility, several states (Colorado, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Utah) utilize a different method of calculating eligibility that provides at least some AFDC benefits, as well as Medicaid coverage, to families whose incomes exceed AFDC payment levels but are less than the AFDC standard of need. In these states, categorically eligible individuals and/or families with modest earnings can receive Medicaid as long as their incomes fall below the standard of need, even if they exceed the AFDC payment level.

For example, in Mississippi the maximum 1987 AFDC grant level for a family of three with no income was $120. However, categorically eligible families with incomes above this payment level but below the state's AFDC monthly standard of need ($368) may be financially eligible for Medicaid. Thus, the AFDC payment level for a family of three with no income in Mississippi does not fully reflect that state's Medicaid coverage of poor families.

Fifty-State Medicaid Eligibility Chart: As Medicaid eligibility for children has expanded in recent years, it also has become far more difficult to track state changes, particularly as states have moved away from AFDC categorical and financial criteria in providing Medicaid coverage to pregnant women and children. To aid readers, *The Health of America's Children: The Maternal and Child Health Data Book* presents a national Medicaid table (Section 2, Part B) showing which states have opted to provide benefits to certain key categories of women and children.

This table is by no means exhaustive of the options available to states with respect to Medicaid coverage of children. However, the list of options is so extensive that their presentation in a single state chart is virtually impossible. Therefore, we have chosen several of the most important options for presentation. The information presented in this table was collected by CDF in a survey that commenced in May 1987 and was completed in November 1987. The purpose of the survey was to update information from CDF's 1986 survey and also to assess state implementation of the Medicaid options for covering low-income mothers and children younger than five enacted by Congress as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 (OBRA '86, P. L. 99-509).

Individual State Program Fact Sheets: The individual state program fact sheets contain information regarding Medicaid benefits, AFDC, state-funded cash assistance, AFDC financial eligibility, and WIC. The data sources for the state-by-state fact sheets are the same as for the fifty-state Medicaid eligibility chart and the state ranking tables.

Calculation of the Excess Number of Low-Birthweight Births, 1978-1990

Calculations were made of the excess number of low-birthweight births that can be expected to occur by 1990 as a result of the nation's failure to make sufficient progress toward meeting the Surgeon General's 1990 low birthweight objective. Using data from Table 4.3, the number of excess low-birthweight births for the period 1978-1984 was calculated in accordance with the following formula:

Excess number of low-birthweight births = C - [(A - unknown) × D)]

The actual numbers of births (A), the number of "unknowns," and the actual number of low-birthweight births for 1978-1984 (C) are based on NCHS data printed annually in the agency's "Monthly Vital Statistics Report." The projected percentage of low-birthweight births needed to meet the 1990 Objective (D) is derived by subtracting the average annual change needed between 1978-1990 to reach the objective from the actual percentage of low-birthweight births in 1978, which is the base year.

TABLE 4.3

Low Birthweight Trends and Projections

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Year	*Number of births*	*Percent of low-birthweight births**	*Number of low-birthweight births**	*Percent of low-birthweight births needed to meet 1990 objective***	*Number of low-birthweight births needed to meet 1990 objective***	*Excess number of low-birthweight births*
1978	3,333,279	7.11%	236,342	7.108%	236,342	(0)
1979	3,494,398	6.94%	241,826	6.933%	241,727	99
1980	3,612,258	6.84%	246,292	6.758%	243,332	2,960
1981	3,629,238	6.81%	246,749	6.583%	238,452	8,297
1982	3,680,537	6.75%	248,104	6.408%	235,482	12,622
1983	3,638,933	6.82%	247,668	6.233%	226,489	21,179
1984	3,669,141	6.72%	246,105	6.058%	221,978	24,127
1985	3,760,651	6.75%	253,554	5.883%	221,234	32,320
1986	3,752,723	6.70%	251,432	5.708%	214,213	37,219
1987	3,756,439	6.65%	249,803	5.533%	207,851	41,952
1988	3,760,137	6.60%	248,169	5.358%	201,476	46,693
1989	3,763,807	6.54%	246,153	5.183%	195,086	51,067
1990	3,767,440	6.49%	244,507	5.008%	188,681	55,826
Total			3,206,704		2,872,343	334,361

*Actual percentages and numbers of low-birthweight births are presented for the years 1978-1985. For 1986-1990, projections were calculated.

**Percentages and numbers presented are those that would be necessary to meet the Surgeon General's Low-Birthweight Objective for 1990, using 1978 as the base year.

For the years 1986-1990, an additional step was taken to estimate the numbers of births (A), the numbers of low-birthweight births (C), and the percentage of low-birthweight births (B). The provisional number of births for 1986, as published by NCHS ("Monthly Vital Statistics Report," Vol. 34, No. 13, September 19, 1986), was selected as the base. For each subsequent year, an average of population birth projections from the lowest and middle series was derived from the U. S. Department of Commerce's *Population Estimates and Projections* (U.S. Department of Commerce, "Projection of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race 1983-2080," *Population Estimates and Projection*, Series P. 25, No. 952, Issued May 1984) and added to the previous year's projected number of births. These numbers are treated as the "actual" numbers of births for 1986-1990 (A). The "actual" percentages of low-birthweight births for the years 1986-1990 were calculated by subtracting from each figure the annual change in the low birthweight figure for the 1978-1985 period (0.07). To calculate the numbers of low-birthweight births for the years 1986-1990, the estimated percentage of low-birthweight births was multiplied by the estimated number of births for each year. Steps were repeated as necessary to determine the excess number of births for the years 1986-1990.

Calculating Costs Associated with Excess Low-Birthweight Births, 1978-1990

The total cost associated with excess low-birthweight births between 1978 and 1990 is based on a per-case cost of $7,416.20. This was derived from neonatal intensive care and rehospitalization costs shown in Tables

4.4 and 4.5. These tables show the costs by birthweight in 1982 dollars and the probability of infants in each weight group requiring the services. To arrive at a cost per low-birthweight infant (regardless of the exact weight below 2,500 grams), a weighted average of $5,230.21 was applied. When inflated to reflect 1987 medical care costs, the per-infant cost of care for babies born at low birthweight is $7,416.20.

TABLE 4.4

Costs of Neonatal Intensive Care for Low-Birthweight Infants (1982)

Birthweight (grams)	*Frequency (%)*	*Costs per Infant*
less than 1,500	100.0	$20,720
1,501-2,500	32.8	2,090

TABLE 4.5

Costs of Rehospitalization of Low-Birthweight Infants (1982)

Birthweight (grams)	*Frequency (%)*	*Costs per Infant*
less than 1,500	38.2	$ 3,920
1,501-2,500	19.0	1,560

Source: Korenbrot, C., Comprehensive Prenatal Care as a Medical Benefit: Expected Costs and Savings, *Contract Report to Maternal and Child Health, Department of Health Services, California (1982), and* Additional Costs to the State for Maternal and Child Health with Public Health Block Grants *(1983).*

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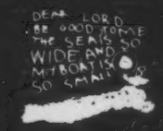

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